YOUTHS', BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

LARGEST AND MOST RECHERCHE STOCK

Youths', Boys', and Children's Clothing

131 and 133 Clark-st., and 117 Madison-st.

MINER, BEAL & HACKETT, Proprietors and Manufacturers.

W. H. FURLONG, Resident Manager.

FORMOSA

FOR SALE. TO NEWSPAPER MEN

A first-class Chambers' Folding Machine, with the Kahler Attachment. Will fold a sheet 86x50 or 24x36. In good order, at a very low price. Apply at

OCEAN NAVIGATION. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. Sew York London Paris.
Steamer sail every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Prasengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates.
RATES OF PASSAGES From New York to Southampton, London, Harre, and Bremen, first chbin, 180; second cabin, 180;

H. GLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., GENERAL AGENTS. J. W. BECHENBURG, 104 Fifth-av. LOCAL AGENT.

STATE LINE TeGiascow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belliast, and London-derry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, \$20 to El, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, al. Steerage, 20.

RUPTURE \$100 Reward.

We will pay to a charitable institution \$100 in case of an insuinal Hernis that can be retained by the hast we cannot retain with the PARKER RE-TENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUBS, patented July Los.

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, Los DE STATES Chicago, IL.

DR. PARKER, the patented with harme Acepitals, Arrespondent to the control of the control EAMLESS-HEEL ELASTIC STOCKINGS, Patented March 26, 1876. MITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS the best Trues in the world for holding and curing dering. Its lifting power is just the thing—no presence on back. Every ruptured person should have one. Implies free. Address WHITE'S LEVER TRUSS CO., 61 Warren-st., New York.

Proposals for Cavalry Horses.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERNASTER,
Saled Proposals, in triplicate, subject to the
sal conditions, will be received at this office, until
o'clock noon, on the 18th day of September, 1830, at
hich place and time they will be opened in presence
b'idders, for furnishing and delivery at St. Paul,
linn, Minety-Seven (97) Cavalry Horses.
Proposals for a less number will be received.
A Bond in the penal sum of \$500 must accompany
a proposal, and a copy of this advertisement, and
the specifications, should be attached to the pro-

rnment reserves the right to reject any o

BUSINESS CARDS. CHAS. A. MAIR & CO.,

WOOD MANTELS

EVER SHOWN TO THE PUBLIC.

MR. W. H. FURLONG, our Resident Manager, realizing the fact that Chicago Ladies and Heads of Families require something different in Style and Material for their Boys' and Children's Wear, their tastes and requirements, differing materially to that of other cities, has made this Special Department a study, and has originated many New Styles and Patterns, and the Clothes and Materials he has selected with a view of meeting every requirement, and far excel in Style, Variety, and Price any stock of Children's Clothing ever collected under one roof.

Mothers will please bear in mind that Every Garment comprised in our MAM-MOTH FALL STOCK of Youths', Boys', and Children's Clothing was made in OUR OWN MANUFACTORY, under the personal supervision of our Manager, MR. FURLONG, whose lifetime experience in the Clothing Trade is a sufficient guaranty that this Entire Stock is made in accordance with the Latest Prevailing Modes, durable and economical, and with our Unlimited Facilities, ranking as we do among the Largest Manufacturers of Ready-Made Clothing in the country, we claim to save to every purchaser who deals with us from 25 to 33 PER CENT.

Castomers may look upon trading with THE PUTNAM as dealing direct with the MANUFACTURER, as an inspection of our STOCK AND PRICES will readily convince you that we are Manufacturers, and can save you the two or three profits demanded by other Clothing Houses. We treat all purchasers alike; strictly adhering to the ONE-PRICE SYSTEM, and in so doing we have gained the confidence of the flourands upon thousands of our patrons, who are satisfied that in purchasing from any former season, and it will be our special aim to offer extraordinary inducements to Mothers and Heads of Families who have School Suits and Children's Clothing to buy.

BUCK & RAYNER'S

NOT POISONOUS -- Flies, Fleas,

Coffees and Spices. Buck & RAYNER,

WIRTS & SCHOLLE

FURNITURE,

COAL.

ROBERT LAW, dealer in all kinds of Coal, by car-Offices, 280 Madison, and 126 Market-sts.

WANTED.

SALESMAN.
Wanted, a first-class man to sell Baking
Powder. To one who has had experience
and understands the business a first-class
salary will be paid. Address L 80, Tribune.

Reply to SALT RHEUM Sufferer.

That Scrofula Specific is not sold at drug stores and is seldom advertised. Better write "Strumatica." Box 2:6, Kalamahoo, Mich., for Circular. We have forgotten his name. We understand the Specific never falls.

FIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Hinsdale, Thomlinson & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All settlements to be made with N. d. Hinsdale, who is authorized to settle all outstanding accounts.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31, 1880.

DAVID REED.

PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS,

LIVER COMPLAINTS,
Constipation and Piles.

Dr. R. H. Clark, South Here, Vt., says, "Incase of Kidasy treasles it has acted like factorial in his curred make very many and the control of the control of

POWER.

POWER.

Decrease it acts on the LIVER, the BOWELS and the EIDNETS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases. Blicusness. Jaundice. Constipation. Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and nervous disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is adry vegetable compoundand can be sent by mail prepaid.

One neckear will make ally stort medicine. One package will make six qts of medicine.

TRY IT NOV!

EFBuy it at the Draggists. Price, \$1.00.

WELLS, EIGEARDSON & CO., Proprietors,

12 (Will and post paid) Burlington, Vt.

Improved Celluloid Cuffs, Collars, and Bosoms. Do not will in warmest weather. BARNES' Hat Store PRESIDENTIAL.

Joint Debating Tour of the Indiana Gubernatorial Candidates.

Their First Encounter Took Place Yesterday at South Bend.

Franklin Landers Makes a General Attack on the Republican Party,

And Wildly Charges It with the Per-petration of all Sorts of Political Crimes.

Judge Porter Cleverly Shows Up All the Democratic Inconsistencies.

Speech of Gen. John A. Logan at Galesburg, Ill., Yesterday,

n Which He Answers the Leading Points in Trumbull's Belleville Mis-

statements.

Gen. Weaver, Being Interviewed, Gives Forth No Uncertain

He Will Earnestly Oppose Fusion with Either Republicans or Democrats.

PORTER-LANDERS.

THE JOINT DEBATE.

Special Dipates to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 2.—The first of the series of joint debates between the Hon.

A. G. Porter, Republican candidate for Government Proceedings of the series of Joint Company of the Series of Proceedings of the Series of The Seri ernor of Indiana, and Franklin Landers, his Democratic opponent, suffered, so far as the matter of a crowd was concerned, from the too successful influence of the rain in delug-ing the country for miles around, converting roads into gigantic mud-puddles, and effectively persuading hundreds who would it was, from 2,000 to 2,500 of the faithful of both parties, undeterred by the rain and the mud, umbrellaed and plowed their way to the Court-House yard, and gathered in and Court-House yard, and gathered in and around the roomy hexagonal stand which had been set apart as the base of the future oratorical supplies. All efforts to run an indoor meeting proved abortive. The Republicans, seeing the discomfort to which everybody must be subjected in an open-air meeting, had made arrangements for getting possession of Studebaker's Hall, which would have accommodated all who wanted to hear. But the Dem-

dated all who wanted to hear. But the Democrats wouldn't have it. What they wanted which will at best hold scarcely 500 people, leaving the others—and the others would of course have been the Republicans—to stand around and enjoy the situation from about as favorable a point as that assumed by the

favorable a point as that assumed by the small boy in crawling under the tent and looking at the show from underneath the circus benches.

The indoor project failing, both parties got themselves in readiness to carry out the original program at the Court-House yard stand, rain or shine. In this case there was considerably more rain than there was shine, and, as the roof of the stand was not perfectly impervious to the weather, the orators in due process of time found themselves standing around in an inch or so of water. Everything in the way of a preliminary demonstration had, by special agreement, been dispensed with, and for once was presented the rare and pleasing spectacle of a political meeting very comfortably carried on without the hackneyed aid of a procession or a brass band. A Garield and Arthur banner was flung to the breeze from the club headquarters near by, and 'a similar ensign bearing the names of the Democratic standard-bearers was stretched across the street from the Court-House to the hotel.

The debate was to have commenced at 1 o'clock. Nobody expected it would, however, and therefore nobody was violently disappointed. It was a little after 2 when the two champions in the Indiana Gubernatorial contest reached the stand and deposited their black valises—containing their linen and their handy-reference volumes for the present debating-tour—on the floor.

considerable show from underneath the circus speciales. See falling, both parties got the program at the Court-House yard stand, rain or shine. In this case there was considerably hore rain than there was shine, and, as the roof of the stand was not perfect. If yimpervious to the weather, the orator indicates the court-House of the stand was not perfect. If yimpervious to the weather, the orator indicates and the stand was not perfect. If yimpervious to the weather, the orator indicates the court-House of the stand was not perfect the rare and pleasing special agreement, been dispensed with, and for once was preented the rare and pleasing specialed of a political the hackneyed aid of a procession or a brass alm of the breeze from the court-House to the hotel.

The debate was to have commenced at 1 or 100 court-House to the hotel.

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The clock. Nobody expected it would, however, and therefore nobody was violently disappointed. It was a little after 2 when intrinsed their black valless—containing their linen and their nandy-reference volumes for the present debating-four—on the floor.

FRANK LANDERS.

THE PROCEEDINGS WERE OFENED when Dr. L. J. Ham, Mayor of South Bend, and Landers' Moderator, stepped in an high key, but soon found his sort of enthusiasm from his own homediate adherents, who seemed to be massed near the front of the crowd. The division of time agreed upon gave nim an hour to-lead off. He began in a high key, but soon found his natural and ordinary tone, and got along more smoothly as he became warmed up. It had been said, he remarked, by the gentleman who introduced him, that it was not only right but a-duty for the people to assemble together every four years in order to determine whether the Siates of this Union and the people of this Union should be sovereign, or whether all the power that had berefore belonged to the people should be taken from the many the people and the latter advocating and of the people and the latter ad

them and transferred to the Federal Government. [Slight applause.]

It was the same question that was up in the days of Jefferson and Hamilton, the former favoring a Government by the people and of the people, and the latter advocating a strong centralized Government. Before the Republican party came into power, there was never any Federal supervision. The people managed their own affairs,—even their elections. There were no Supervisors or Deputy Marshals, and no power to call the troops to the polls under a protest of keeping the peace, as there were now. Having evidently read Trumbuil's Belleville speech, Mr. Landers proceeded to work in that gentleman's assertions regarding the position of the Republican party in 1860, and sought to show that its present position was contradictory and inconsistent with the stand it took at that time. Having done this, he wanted his competitor to answer him on that point,—wanted to know What I'll Republican party want with the troops, anyhow?

His next charge was the the Republicans had gone into a scheme back in 1880 to
INCREASE THE YALUE OF THE NATIONAL DEBT in the interest of the bondholders. In 1870 an act was passed for the issue of \$15,000,000 of bonds payable in the standard coin of the country. The books were effectually closed against the people. The entire debt was for coin, and in coin they would have to pay it. But, worse than all this, in 1875 this same Republican parry had demonetized silver, and the bonds were made payable exclusively in gold. This, too, was in the interest of the bondholders. Three or four years ago it was contracting the money, and business was paralyzed all over the country. But when the Democrats got control of Congress they attacked this policy, and prosperity had smiled on the country ever since. [Applause.] The Republicans claimed to have paid the debt. These 190,000 officeholders were the people's agents, and the people had placed in their hands since the close of the War \$5,621,000,000. A man abould pay his debts according to the means he had in his hands. "My competitor," he continued, "was one of those 100,000. He was at headquarters, and now I want hum to show the people what they have done with his money. [Cheers.] The money was put into the Federal Treasury. Now the question is, What have you done with it? [A voice: "That's it."] You have paid out for interest, pensions, and ordinary exponees.

WHAT HAVE YOU DONE WITH THE REMAINING \$800,000,600?

The Democrats before the War had acquired an immense domain from France and Mexico, but where was it to-day? The Republican party had given away 175,000,000 acres to railroad corporations. They talked about homesteads,—required settlers to remain fiveyears. [Laughter,] They made no conditions for the railroads, however. Mr. Porter, "my competitor," was similarly invited to explain this.

But the Republicans were not satisfied with the contraction brought about before 1875, and, just before they went out of power, passed what they called

continued, "have reversed all your legislation."
We
HAVE BROUGHT THE GREENBACKS INTO CIRCULATION
which you retired. We have brought the silver
dollar back? Where do they stand to-day? They
stand there carrying out Democratic measures.
But we are not going to monopolize this thing
and claim for the Democratic party the credit
that belongs to the Lord. [A voice, "Oh!"]
The Republican party bas been claiming everything. We must be mindful. We may want
favors in the future. The Lord has had more to
do with bringing about presperous times
than all the political parties. Instead of gold
leaving us, as Garfield said it would, it is with
us because it belongs to us. [Cheers.] Gold
goes just where it belongs. The Government
that sells over and above what she buys has the
most gold. The one that buys the most over
and above what she sells, she has the greatest
use for it to go abroad. Talk about the cheaper
money driving out the better! Mere child's talk!
How can gold be driven from this country? Gold
goes where it belongs."

The Republican party had not only sent silver
to its hiding-place, but had endeavored to keep,
it there. John Sherman recently wanted new
vaults to stow it away in. What did a debtor
want of a safe? Every dollar of that silver was
to pay the debt. Why didn't Sherman call in

A. G. PORTER. THE REPUBLICAN REPLIES.

plause. Already it was very easy to see who was the favorit. Addressing the audience,

States-depits and slavery, that meant to occupy the fortforiors with that institution, beld with the Southern States that the election of Abraham Lincoln to the office of President was a cause of war, and for that reason they fired upon Fort Sumter and opponed the Rebellion. The contest on the part of the Republican party was waged in the interest of the President was a waged in the interest of the President party was waged in the interest of the President party was waged in the interest of the President of the work by the side of a slave and have his industrial department of the work by the side of a slave and have his industrial department of the president of the president of the president of the price of his property should not be depreciated by the presence of siave labor. [Cheers,] And we said that, going there to establish his humble home, the price of his property should not be depreciated by the presence of siavery. That was the first step in the Republican party. Now, what was the second? There lay out in the West a magnitude the president of the United States; and we said that we would give to every free settler who would go out there and occupy the land for five years a home of 160 acres. In 1850 we passed that measure. James Buchanan was then President of the United States; and, in less than five days from the time that measure was passed, it came back with a Democratic veto. [I Laughter and applicates]. In 1860 Abraham and the president of the United States; and, in less than three days it came back with his signature—"Approved, Abraham Lincoln." [Great cheers.]

MY OMPETITOR ASKS.

"Why did you require a laboring man to occupy land five years?" I will tell you. It was to prevent the speculator from going there, occupying it a few weeks, and then selling it of the manual conditions of the president of the United States of the War, but I can say to you one thing: that while the War was in progress my competitor was a Scuator in the Legislature of Indiana, and he asked that our engineers and in 1860

"You perceive this amendment was utilified operative because it CONTAINED NO APPROPRIATION

HE ITERATES AND REITERATES.

Time having been called, Mr. Lander mounted the rostrum to close, and said tha Mr. Porter had failed to show what became Mr. Porter had failed to show what became of the money. The fact of the matter was every dollar of the debt ought to have been paid off to-day. The money was paid in by the people to do so. Mr. Porter talked about the treatment of Mr. Randall in the South. Why, when Gen. Hancock was nominated, it was presumed that there would be an end of the "bloody shirt," and that it would be sent off to the laundry never to be seen in its corrections.

Leave. | Arrive.

12:30 pm 2:30 pm 5:00 pm 10:20 am press 10:00 pm 16:20 am press 110:00 pm 6:20 am press 110:00 pm 6:20 am

Leave | Arrive.

8:40 a m 7:05 pm

| Leave. | Arrive

7:50 a m * 5:50 a m \$ 4:55 p m \$ 8:00 p m

Ouis8:00 am 7:25 pm

| Leave. | Arrive.

era Illinois fatirons. fille Route.) L., Palmer House, Grand Pa-cave from Depot, corner of

10-leave w & 26th \$ 5:30 p m \$ 9:20 s m

STEAMERS.

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN. ALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 2.—One of the rest and most enthusiastic political gathers over assembled in this city was held right at the Opera-House. Gen. Logan livered the address. It was truly patriotic vered the address. It was truly patriotic interesting. He devoted considerable to answering ex-Senator Trumbull's respect, and his replies to arguments fuced felling effect. The immense audicate him a great ovation. The ladies of their fans and the men rose to their and slouted with enthusiasm when he tioned the Republican standard-bearer, Garfield, in connection with Washing-Lincoln, and Grant. It may safely be that the party in Galesburg and Knox

Lincoln, and Grant. It may safely be a that the party in Galesburg and Knox inty are thoroughly organized, and will up a majority of nearly 3,000. Gen. Lospoke as follows:

a. President, Ladies, AND GENTLEMEN: liscussing the question whether or not we continue in power the party now control-the affairs of the Government, or change teenirel into the hands of another party, we usuly inquire for what purpose is a change fred? Is the Republican party administering Government in accordance with the pringer of the secondary institutions?

resolution, upon which this theory is based, follows:
hat the Government created by this comwas not made the exclusive or final judge a question of the powers delegated to itself, a that would have made its discretion and the Constitution the measure of its power; that, as in all other cases of compact among es having no common judge, each party has jual right to judge for itself, as well of infracs as of the mode and measure of redress."
bon this theory, and with slavery as its corstone, it was aggressive and moved fori, enunciating the doctrine that slavery was ersai and freedom the exception; that the situation, by its own-force, carried slavery any of the Territories of the United States, that it could only be excluded by State and. In 184-55 this doctrine became so asive to the people of the North, in the arto of the Democracy to force slavery upon states of Kansas and Nebraska, that the Reican party was organized. Its fundamental ciples were hostility to the further extenof slavery and to the doctrine of State socuty. In 1860 this new party, with Abraham oin at its head, made war uncompromisingly nest these faise theories of government, and, eason of that warfare, elected its candidates resident and Vice-President of the United States.

OCRATIC PARTY OF ALL THE SOUTHERN STATES d, and then promulgated the doctrine of a and eleven States seceded and organ-and for four years forced their armies field desperately, remorselesly, for its blican party won; and because it won the litteal organization which advocated and dended a National Union preserved and thus far repetuated, is entitled to popular confidence till it can be shown that it has abused the eat trusts confided to it.

piolited organization which advocated and desperagness of the entitled in polymer confidence will it can be shown that it has abused the received to the entitled in the terrapication of the street of the entitled in the terrapication of the street of the entitled in the terrapication of the entitled in the terrapication of the entitled in the terrapication of the entitled in the

the supplemental acts were passed. These acts were for the purpose of reorganizing the Rebel States, and they declared that "no legal State Governments exist in any of the States" mentioned. Under these Reconstruction acts State Constitutions were formed and Legislatures elected. These Legislatures voted on the adoption of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. These amendments were all opposed by the Democrate in Congress and out of Congress, and in 1888 they declared in their National platform that these acts were "revolutionary, unconstitutional, and void." Now, does Senator Trumbull indorse this declaration by indorsing the present National Democrate platform, which piedges anew the Democrate to the constitutional doctrines herotofore taught by their statesmen? Did not their statesmen all announce the unconstitutionality of these Reconstruction acts? And if they should get into power what would be the result in this case? Would not a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, that these Reconstruction acts were unconstitutional, overturn the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution? If these acts are void, would not the Legislatures convened under and by virtue of them, which made up the quota of States necessary to secure the adoption of these amendments by Congress has been exercised in the passage of various laws. The act to enforce the right to vote, protect the ballot, etc., was passed May St, 1870, and amended Feb. 28, 1871. This act was not only necessary in the South, but in the large cities in the North.

It is a well-known fact that

This act was not only necessary in the South, but in the larke cities in the North.

It is a well-known fact that

FRAUDULENT VOTING

in New York had been reduced to a science, and it has only been since the enforcement of those acts of Congress that there has been the semblance of fair elections. Our old friend Senator Trumbull, however, since he has become a Democrat, attacks the modes even in New York of protecting the ballot. He finds in a list of some 1,300 Deputy Marshals some five or six men who had been accused of some offense unknown to the appointing power at the time of appointment. He attacks the whole number, as well as the law and the Commissioner, Mr. Davenport. Senator Trumbull well knows that Democratic committees have been trying to throw mud on Mr. Davenport for years, but have wholly failed to find anything by which they could procure his dismissal. If Democratic repeaters, thurs, blood-tubs, and gutter-snipes could commit indiscriminate frauds in that city, and carry it by any majority necessary to overthrow the majority of Republican votes in the State butside of the city, Senator Trumbull's political conscience would be appeased. He knows very well that the only fair elections and fair counts obtained in New York for twenty-five years have been under this law and under the management of John I. Davenport. It amazes me to see from Senator Trumbull this oovert defense of election frauds in the City of New York,—frauds which find no parallel except in the Democratic frauds in South Carolina, Mississippi, and Alabama. I am sorry to find one of whom I have naught but kindly feelings resort to such misrepresentation. He knows that these frauds in New York and the oppressions in the South required strong measures for redress.

THE KU-KLUX BILL

passed March 13, 1871. Could any one reason-

THE KU-KLUX BILL

CENTRALIZATION. Senator Trumbull speaks of the tendency of the Republican party to centralization. So does the Democratic platform. Why does he not specify in what this tendency has shown itself? I admit that the Republican party has centralized the power of the people in some instances. Some I will specify. One was in trying to use all the power of the Nation to crush out a causeless rebellion. Senator Trumbull certainly was in favor of that. So, too, in issuing the greenback and passing a National Banking act. The power was then called centralization. Did not the Senator agree to its exercise? So, too, in passing the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments and the laws in pursuance thereof. We stood by these propositions then; we stand by them now. He stood by them then; does he abandon them now?

thereof. We stood by these propositions then; we stand by them now. He stood by them then; does he abandon them now?

THE SOLID SOUTH.

Senator Trumbull also speaks of the Solid South in compilimentary terms, and claims, because there are Democratic States North, perhaps, that therefore the Democratic party is National and the Republican sectional. There was a time before when the South-was solid. It was a great calamity to this country that it was solid. The Senator did also then understand it. It is solid again, and, by being so, is again a fearful menace to the peace of the country. Does, Senator Trumbull rejoice in this new form of an old calamity? By what means has the South become solid? Was it by advocating the equality of rights before the law? Was it by administering includes between many and man? Was it by firstless before the law? Was it by administering includes between many and man? Was it by firstless before the law? Was it by leaching thristless forbearance one toward another? Why does Mississipps, with 50,000 Republican majority, poil no Republican votes? Alabama is nonestly a Republican State. How does it give a Democratic majority of 90,000? The same question may be asked of Louisiana and South Carolina. Let the widows of murdered fathers answer. Let the crack of the rifle and sound of the shotgun bear witness. Let the Ku-Klux, the White-Liners, answer, Let the earth, red with Republican blood, answer. Let the black fugitives to the North answer. Let the black fugitives to the North answer. Let the black fugitives to the North answer. Let the search, red with Republican blood, answer. Let the black fugitives to the North answer. Let the search for the President and the section of the mountain-side. The river establishes its memo

Gen. W. S. Hancock for President and W. H. English for Vice-President of the United States, Of Gen. Hancock, as a military man, I have naught to say. He is, however, the representative of the Democratic party. By his education

nomination.

This was the only act of his life that gave him prominence with that party. A nullifier is proper candidate of a party which once has rebelled against all law, and which now obstructs the execution of all laws not made by itself. If elected President, he would be in the hands of the South as elay would be in the hands of the potter. The nomination of English is what might be expected, as it only proves that the consistency of the Democratic party is its inconsistency. It opposes National banks, but nominates an English, a National banker, for Vice-President.

inconsistency. It opposes National banks, but nominates an English, a National banker, for Vice-President.

BUT WHAT OF THE EEPUBLICAN PARTY, and its nominees? Their record is also made. It is for all time. The iron shackles of the shave piled mountain high are evidence of the devotion of the Republican party to the liberty of man. The National flag, floating triumphantly upon all the land and upon every sea, proves that the National authority, under Republican custody, has been maintained.

The Treasury notes at par, and National bonds at a premium in all the markets of the world, show fluancial credit, under Republican administration, without parallel among nations; add to all this a condition of prosperity among all the people such as was never before known, and we have a comprebensive summary of the achievements of the Republican party. Standing on and by this record the Republican party presents you a man worthy to be your candidate. He is in all respects a thorough scholar, a good soldier, a ripe statesman, an honest man. His name is James A. Garfield. For Vice-President we present C. A. Arthur, a true Republican, an experienced public officer, an honest man. There is strength in the law of association. Foflowing the flag of Republicanism carried by Garfield and Arthur are the igreat mass of soldiers who fought for the Union under the leadership of U. S. Grant. Following them are the loyal Republicans who stood by the Union cause during the War with their voices, their votes, their material aid, and their prayers.

WHO ARE THE FOLLOWERS and supporters of the Democratic party? First, there are the 500,000 Rebels, with Wade Hampton at their head. Then come the Ku-Kiux, the White-Liners, and shotgun maurauders. Then come the following them are should be supporters of the two great political parties, and the candidates, and ensociates, and principles, and candidates, and answer to your own conscience and your loye of country for the result.

time is passing: you better git right along or you'll catch h—l. You better get out of here while you'n have a chance. You're a white man with a black heart, come down here to divide the Democratic party, and we don't want and won't have no such d—n men in this county. Your train is counting, and you get out of here. If you ever come here again, we'll fix you. Bring a gang of your friends, and we'll give them and you too h—l."

Is there any bloody-shirt cry in the North that is equal to that? Has ever such a take been put on any men or set of men? Pub by the side of these the following, all from Southern Democratic papers, and unrebuked by Northern Democratic papers, however, blush, and say that they don't believe such things are said by the Southern papers; but they are gonuine extracts, and the Democratic party must father them:

From the Helsan (Ark.) Yeoman (Dem.).

"The man who thinks that he can lead an opposition against the organized Democracy of Phillipe County is not only presumptious, but extremely bold. He will require a body-guard equal to the whole number of voters in the Democratic ranks, and a Gibraltar in his rear, on the day of election."

From the Richmend Dispatch (Dem.).

"Lee and Stonewall Jackson represented in the late War in this country the cause that was upheid in the war of the Revolution by Washington and Hamilton."

Congressman Blackburn, of Kenfucky, in the House of Representatives. April 8, E83.

"For the first time in eighteen years the Democracy is back in power in both branches of Congress. We propose to celebrate her return to power by wiping from the statute-book those degrading restrictions on freemen [the Election laws], and by striking away the shackles which partisan legislation has imposed. We do not intend to stop until we have an untrammeled election and an unsurpervised ballot."

Speech of a Southerner, heard by J. H. Bandall, at Kluse Hill, Alia, July 31, 389.

"The Confederacy still exists, my friends, and Jeff Davis, the best friend we ever had, is yet our! Presid

secrated by the blood of heroes as dauntless and patriots as pure as any that ever fought for Liberty.

"It lived with Lee, and decked his brow From Fate's embyreal palm;
It sleeps the sleep of Jackson now, As spotless and as calm.

"The men who are now the most active participants in political affairs, and who absolutely control the destiny of the South, have grown up and come into power since the War, and all their efforts and energies are directed towards healing the wounds caused by the dreadful strife which made the South a ruin, but which has at least left her a legacy of giorious memories.

"For our young men, therefore, citizens of Louisiana and the Republic, we propose to hold up for their emulasion and admiration the heroic deeds of their fathers."

What if a Union paper were to proscribe voters from the South, or were to say anything of the Rebeilion or of the Confederates that was equal to the mildest of these, what a howl would go up from the Democratic press! Bloody shirt, indeed!

No man is prevented from voting in the North, be he ever so rad-hot a Rebel or Copperhead (snake in the grass); and, till he stirs up or uses violence, no man is forbidden free speech or the right to free thought. Whatever may be a man's nationality, or whatever his religious or political creed, he is welcomed in the North, so long as he behaves himself. Our only contest with the Democratic party is because it says, or allows to be said, such things as have been quoted, and because they result in the shotguin policy which we have seen in the South.

It is the same old Rebellion in the crushing of which we gave so many lives—through bloody shirts. It is the same old State-sovereignty that

policy which we have seen in the South.

It is the same old Rebellion in the South.

It is the same old Rebellion in the South.

It is the same old Rebellion in the crushing o which we gave so many lives—through blood shirts. It is the same old State-sovereignty this was opposed to the idea of Nationality. It is because, in a bitter upholding of this scheme old dismemberment, the Jehnnies shake the bloody shirt, and wear its semiliance in the "red shirt" as they shoot down negmes who are Republicans and white men who are Unionists, that old veterans who still hold befere each other the bloody shirt of '61-'64.

More shirts will be bloody before Secession shall flaunt its stars and bars in the face of the old Flag, as indicated in the articles quoted above; and, if the bleed stains them again, there will be no such amicable closing of the contest as before. Actually, the Union army is no more afraid of the Robel army, "fam, its "was, at "Gettysburg or Chickamanga! Actually, we have less respect for the dogs who bark than we had for those who bit! Strange as it may seem to the Southern fire-cator, all this is really true.

We veterans of the Union, and our grown and

We veterans of the Union, and our grown and growing sons, have heard this taunt of the bloody shirt as long as we care to do it without giving it a definit meaning; and, for the Nation's integrity, the Rebs may and will find that on occasion, and to face again and wear again their bloody shirt, the old Vets will yet "Raily round the flag, boys, Raily round the flag, boys, Raily round the flag, boys, Bhouting the battle-cry of Freedom."

EDWARD ANDERSON, President, Late Col. Twelfth Indiana Cavalry; WILLIAM W. BERRY, Late Col. Louisville (Ky.) Legion; WILLIAM A. SCHMITT, Late Col. 27th Illinois Yols., Byt. Brig. Gen. U. Committee.

NEW YORK.

THE "HARMONIOUS" DEMOCRACY.
Special Dispite to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, Sept. 2.—The kind of "harmony" John Keily wants in the Democratic party is that kind of harmony which will allow him to have his own way. He was willing in the conference with the Irving Hall party yesterday and to-day to take half of the twenty-four Assembly districts and allow Irving Hall the other half. The choice of districts was decided by lot. When it came to division of the Congressional districts Kelly's childlike character showed itself by proposing that Irving Hall should take four of the districts and Tammany Hall three. This appeared fair and even generous on its face. The only possible objection to this arrangement the Irving Hall party could find was that three of the districts Kelly was willing to allot to them were Republican, while all three of Kelly's districts were Democratic. Kelly wanted the Sixth, Ninth, and Tent Districts wanted over to him. lican, while all three of Kelly's districts were Democratic. Kelly wanted the Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth Districts handed over to him,—the Sixth for S. S. Cox, the Ninth for Fernando Wood, and the Tenth for his friend Orlando B. Potter. This was more than Irving Hall was willing to aflow, and they so informed Mr. Kelly and his Committee at the conference this avaning. conference this evening,

The BLOODY SHIBT.

Who nervices the free sealing and candidates and seasonate and principles, and candidates and formed many that Kelly and this Committee at the formed Mr. Regly and the formed M

WEAVER. A MAINE REPORTER SOUNDS HIM. PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 2.—In an interview to-day Gen. Weaver, the Presidential Green-back candidate, said: "There is no fusion on the State ticket in Maine. If Gen. Plaisted is elected it will be a solid Greenback victory wholly without Democratic significance. There will be no division of the Electoral There will be no division of the Electoral ticket with my consent either with the Democratic party in Maine or with the Republicans in West Virginia. Should anything of the kind be attempted in any State of this Union, it will meet with my emphatic disapproval. I shall hold no joint meetings with Hancock speakers. Our missions are widely different. Let it be understood once for all that we constitute a well-defined party."

ILLINOIS. ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT OBEGON,

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.
OREGON, Ill., Sept. 2.—Though the Rej licans of this place have been active for some time securing signers for the organiza-tion of a Garfield and Arthur Club, no steps were taken towards forming a permanent or-ganization till this evening, when a large and enthusiastic crowd assembled in the Court-House to hear the stalwart and stirring speech of the Hon. W. W. King and perfect arrangements for an aggressive campaign. The Court-House was appropriately and artistically decorated for the occasion. There were present at the meeting some of the most prominent citizens of this place and county. prominent citizens of this place and county. A company numbering more than seventy-five, composed of delegations from adjoining towns, dressed in regular tanner coats and caps, and carrying lighted torches, headed by two bands playing martial music, increased and intensified the enthusiasm till pent-up feelings broke forth in cheer upon cheer for Garfield and Arthur. Seldom has a Republican campaign in this place or county been ushered in amidst so much genuine feeling and enthusiasm. The people seem, determined to put down all resemblance of Confederacy, and to meet a Solid South with a determined and working North.

The speech of the Hon. W. W. King was received with evident pleasure, as the frequent outbursts of applause showed. The speaker fully sustained his reputation as an orator, and held the undivided attention of his audience for more than an hour. Taken all in all, this, the first, meeting of the Republicans of this place was a grand success. Ogle County will go largely Republican this fall.

THE DEMOCRACY. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune, THE CAMPAIGN MISMANAGED. WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—A Democrat who has hitherto occupied a prominent position in connection with the National Committees of his party, and who knows the secrets of the present Committee, says that the campaign on their side is being very badly mismanaged; that the Republicans were earlier in the field, are more active, and have secured abler speakers, while Barnum has restricted himself to a still-hunt campaign,

and neglected all other kinds of electioneering machinery.

John Pool, since he has been received into the Democratic fold, has made himself very active in the interest of the Hancock campaign. He arrived here this morning from New York, and immediately visited the Democratic headquarters. He there stated that he had advised the Democratic National Committee in New York not to take any action with respect to the Virginia campaign or to endeavor to reconcile the, two factions there until after the Ohio and Indiana elections, and Pool says that the Committee accepted his recommendation.

GEN. GRANT. EVERY VOTE MUST BE COUNTED. The following letter was written by Gen. Grant to Gen. John A. Logan not long ago, in response to an invitation extended to the ex-President to preside at a Garfield and Arthur mass-meeting to be held in New York:

Arthur mass-meeting to be held in New York:

Moniton Springs, Colo., Aug. 12, 1880.—My Dear Gen. Logan: Heft this piece two weeks ago for an extended tour through San Luis Park and the Gunnison country, and hence have only just received your letter of the 28th of July. I will be going East the latter part of September, and will gladly attend any meeting intended to further the success of the ticket headed by Gardeld and Arthur. I agree with you that it will not do to be beaten now. We should never be beaten until every man who counts, or who represents those who count in the enumeration, to give representation in the Electoral College, can oast his vote just as he pleases and can have it counted just as he cast it.

Yours truly,

U. S. Grant.

PENNSYLVANIA.

STORES FAILS TO KEEP HIS APPOINTMENT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PITTEBURG, Pa., Sept. 2.—Emery A. Storrs was announced to speak here to-night, but owing to the pressure in New York he was obliged to cancel the engagement. He will attend a grand mass-meeting here about the first of October. Senator Conkling has written to Maj. Decamp, of this city, that he will speak here in the course of a week or two, and then proceed to Ohio and Indiana. Notwithstanding the disappointment occasioned by the non-appearance of Mr. Storrs, the Republicans made a splendid demonstration tonight. The streets were ablaze with torches and the air full of music. The meeting was addressed by prominent local orators, who handled their Democratic opponents without gloves. Great enthusiasm prevails among Allegheny Republicans, who are waging an aggressive warfare, which is already telling on the opposition.

CONGRESSMAN DICR'S VIEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—Congressman Dick, of the Meadville (Pa.) District, is at the Riggs House. He thinks, the usual Republican majority will be given for Garfield and Arthur in Pennsylvania, despite the fact that Hancock hails from that State. PENNSYLVANIA.

publican party in the coming election. The meeting developed considerable interest, and a committee, consisting of the Rev. R. H. Griffiths, William Williams, B. C. Williams, John E. Evans, and R. D. Daniar, was appointed, who will at once set to work in ascertaining the number of Welsh voters in the State. The State Republican Committee will be called on for speakers to address the clubs at various points in the State, and to furnish documents for distribution. Noah Bowen was President of the meeting, and A. Morgan Secretary. The Welsh citizens already form an important factor in Ohio, and the inauguration of the present move is regarded as most encouraging.

A slight rain to-night completely dampened Democratic enthusiasm, and the trand demonstration promised to-night, in which Senator Thurman, Gen. Morgan, and Congressman Converse were to appear, was abandoned. The Democratic leaders are demoralized over the full speech of Gen. Morgan appearing in a Democratic paper published at Mount Vernon this morning.

IOWA.

A MEETING AT RECKUR. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Keokuk, Ia., Sept., 2.—The Republicans opened the campaign to-night with a meeting at the Court-Hnuse, the object being the formation of a Gameld and Arthur Club. A formation of a Garfield and Arthur Club. A temporary organization was brought about with the Hon. H. W. Robert in the chair. Stirring speeches were made by the Hon. S. M. Clark, A. J. McCrary, William Collier, Ren De Pugh, and others. The remarks of all these gentlemen were most enthusiastically received. The Garfield and Arthur Club was present from Hamilton, Ill., and assisted in the exercises. They were elegantly uniformed, and, with their martial Band, made a torchilight procession. A brass and martial band from this city was also secured for the occasion. The meeting adjourned to Monday evening, at which time a permanent organization will be perfected. This is the biggest boom Keckuk has had in political matters, and as the opening work was a credit to the party.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CEDAB RAPIDS, Ia., Sept. 2.—Three Garfield and Arthur Clubs have been organized in this county during the week, and the campaigm is booming big for the Republicans.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DUBUQUE, In., Sept. 2.—An enthusiastic meeting of the Garfield and Arthur Club was held this evening, and addressed by J. B. Daniels, nominee for Elector.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

MAKING SURE OF THEIR ELIGIBILITY.

The National Committee has determined that no question shall be raised as to the eligibility of Presidential Electors, and with this object in view has issued the following circular, which is being sent to all the State Committees, defining those who are eligible, and calling attention to the care to be exercised in their selection:

The events of the Presidential election of 1876, and the course pursued in Maine last year by our unscrupulons advorsaries, who now bontrol both branches of Congress, advise us of the necessity for a strict observance of the law relating to the eligibility and action of Electors of President and Vice-President. The whole of the Federal law upon the point of eligibility is found in the following lines of the Constitution:

"Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector."

Persons holding positions of trust under the National Government are as much excluded as are those filling offices to which salary or compensation attaches. In making nominations, a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, or a member of any United States (commission or PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

to substitute some one about whom there can be no question made.

For the manner of appointment, recourse must be had to the legislation of each individual State, and it is hoped that the State statutes will be carefully consulted and followed in making the designation. The attention of the several State, District, and Local Committees, and of the nominees for the position of Elector, is earnestly invited to all legislation pertaining to this subject.

A circular will hereafter be issued as to themanner of discharging the duties of an Elector.

Boston, Sept. 2.—The Irish-Republican movement is making serious inroads in the Democratic ranks in Maine, and the Democratic City Committee of Portland has sent a committee to Boston to request P. A. Collins and John E. Fitzgerald to go to Maine and exert their influence in checking the movement.

WHITTAKEE ON THE STUMP.

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Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, Sept. 2.—Cadet Whittaker addressed the colored Republicans of the First Assembly District of this city this evening. The effort was a creditable one.

A LIBERAL DONATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—It is stated upon the authority of Secretary Thompson's son that the De Pawa, plate-glass manufacturers of New Albany, Ind. (until recently avowed Democrats), have given their check to the Republican State Committee for \$10,000.

FAT HOGS.

The Number of Swine Assessed in Illinois the Past Year-Increase Over Preceding Years.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

SPRINGFIRID, Ill., Sept. 2.—The late assessment of the number of hogs in the State has just been footed up, and the following table, compiled by the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, shows an increase in the number on hand for this season's reason than the pumber on hand for this season's reason. table, compiled by the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, shows an increase in the number on hand for this season's market, when compared with the same date last year, of 209,138 head. The capacity of swine-breeders of this State to increase the number of head appears to be limited only by the probable demand. With the exception of 1872, 1873, and 1874, there has not been as large a number of hogs previously assessed in this State. The large wheat-crop secured and the big prospective hog-crop will largely increase the surplus funds in the hands of Illinois farmers, whose deposits in country banks largely swell the amount of already idle capital.

The number of fat hogs assessed May 1, 1880, is 3, 133, 537, and exceeds that of any previous year, excepting 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1878. The number of hogs assessed in 1879 was 2, 790,051, or 384,605 less than this season.

The best data at command shows that during the last three years 70 per cent each year of the total number of hogs assessed in this State have been marketed, and the same per cent has been used in determining the number of hogs feeding for the 1880 market. In 1879, 1,384,294 fat hogs were marketed in this season; an increase of over two hundred thousand (209,123) head in favor of this season.

The condition of hogs throughout the State, with few exceptions, is much above an average, and there is less complaint than usual of diseases affecting swine.

The value and weight of the hog-crop for this season will be largely influenced by the extent of the present corn-crop, which his generally prevailed throughout the State during the latter part of July and most of August.

STATE POLITICS.

The Preposterous Election Canard Against Judge Porter, of Indiana

Which the Democracy Have Prepared with Great Zeal and Mendacity.

Even the Indiana Democratic State Central Committee Refuse to Indorse It.

Judge Porter Promptly Meets the Charge Concerning the Kansas Claim.

The Colored Republicans of Kansas Aggrieved Over Yesterday's Convention.

Probable Nomination of Ex-Senator Time othy O. Howe, of Wisconsin, for Congress.

Sherwin Nominated by the Republicans in the Pourth Illinois Congressional District.

INDIANA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—Some WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—Some Democratic newspapers in the West are preparing to make what those who are in the secret here pronounce to be a grand explosion tomorrow with reference to some alleged acts of Judge Porter, Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, when he was Controller of the Treasury. This is the so-called scandal case which has been worked up hers by ex-Detective William P. Wood, once Chief of the Secret-Service, now one of the active secrets of the New York Step and of the of the Secret-Service, now one of the active agents of the New York Sun and of the Democratic Committees in the preparation of scandals. Wood, while engaged in preparing this case, has some of the time been accompanied by United States Senator Morgan, of Alabama. The Democratic story will be that a fraudulent claim was andited, approved, and ordered paid by Porter; that Judge Porter sent it back to another cierk, who made a favorable report, and that the the claim was paid. There is of course the passal detective accompaniment of a fashy

made. The Committee declined to indorse it or to become responsible for it, but the stuff will appear in the Sentined within a day or two unless better counsels pregail. The matter affects Mr. Porter's integety in passing upon a claim, a charge so preposterous that it must recoil on the heads of those who stand for it.

Special Dispute to The Chicago Tribuna.**

Greensburge, Ind., Sept. 2.—Indiana's eloquent Senator, the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, was billed for some time to speak here last night on the political issues. The crowd in attendance was a broad failure, there not being to exceed 500 voters who listened to him. For about two hours he spoke on the financial question; and wound up by harping on the fraud cry. His effort fell perfectly flat, and was productive of no good. The Republicans in the crowd waited patiently to hear an explanation in regard to his connection with the Kuights of the Golden Circle, his inframous Investigating Committee, and the part he played in having arms shipped to Indianapolis in order to fiberate, by force, the Rebel prisoners in Camp Morton. On these questions he utiered not a word. The soldiers who stood and listened to him waited to hear what he had to say in regard to calling them "Lincoln's dogs." but this, like the others, he let severely alone. If Voorhees will go into every county in the State and deliver the same speech that he made here, Porter would be elected by 2000 majority. Any man who is wild enough to rive the Democratic party the credit of bringing about resumption, as he did, should be drummed out of the State.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna

Ligonyra, Ind., Sept. 2.—The Republicans held a grand raily fere to day, and, though livered a stirring speech to a large question and the livered a stirring speech to a large question and the livered a stirring speech to a large question and the livered a stirring speech to a large question and the livered a stirring speech to a large question and the line of the first on the tone of the first on the

Rectal Dispatch to The TOPEVA, Kas., Sept. 2, at was had in the Re-ention to day over the n-entertants—Gen. T. T. T. of; Senator D. W. Finn of; Senator D. W. Finn lity of his success, he inney, who was nomed to to 154 for Taylor.

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be held at Lawrence,
pose of nominating a
They declare they will
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WISC eal of talk of late in his district in favor of or T. O. Howe for Co en years in the Sen

heat lieast 10,000 majori (1879) many Republica fiat disorder, as is show State ticket. Col. May votes for Governor, be as were thrown for and the increase vote showed very votes went. His over Jenkins in 1879 in 1877 it was only 8,000 other evidence of the dison is found in a comi sin Democratic platfor. The former was as structed, and Mallory thoust than Allis; but was a pledge of a retur ideas of the Democratic the candidate for Gomoney man. Last yes fell upon the Green Wisconsin. "Brick" Chairman of the Stat and two of their candidate for od.

chairman of the state and two of their candid crowd. These were candidate for Attorn Searle, candidate of Public Instruction, Republican camp. I Third Congressional back lunacy endanger Republican candidates vote was so close that necessary to decide the control of the contro

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Special Dispata to
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Fond Du Lac, Wis,
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District, held at Sh nated E. S. Brang for a walkaway with the thirty votes, while but seven. There is feeling prevailing in du Lac which will ticket in this coun home of Delaney, will ably, but whether the cient to overcome the and Manitowoc Counthough among the Pe

Breetal Disputch to
ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 2.
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Dewey, of Kane, See
The first eight ba
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Henry, 9 votes for Si
for Gen, Daniel Dus
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On the ninth ballot
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POLITICS.

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Democratic State Cenee Refuse to

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IANA. The Chicago Tribuna.

Sept. 2.—Some DemIn the West are preparose who are in the secret-be a grand explosion to-nce to some alleged acts ha, when he was con-ury. This is the so-called has been worked up here liam P. Wood, once Chief e, now one of the active
York Sun and of the
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d, while engaged in The Democratic story d paid by Porter; tha ment of a flash said to have been on such that she could influence orable report, and who

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r counsels prevail. The forter's integrity in pass-charge so preposterous the heads of those who

o The Chicago Tribune.

Sept. 2.—Indiana's cloon. Daniel W. Voorhees, time to speak here last al issues. The crowd in oad failure, there not beers who listened to him. I he spoke on the finantound up by harping on fort fell perfectly flat, and begood. The Republicans of patiently to hear an rd to his connection with the Golden Circle, his ting Committee, and the ving arms shipped to into liberate, by force, the camp Morton. On these not a word. The sollistened to him waited to say in regard to called to say in regard to called to say in regard to called to say in the State and depect of that he made be elected by 20,000 mano is wild enough to give y the credit of bringing as he did, should be State.

The Chicago Tribune.

ear the Hon. Ben. Harristen renthusiasm prevails can ranks, and they are The band and Glee Clubserenade at the Ligonier ed to the balconv and decent to a large crowd. At sed through here at 10:30 Hon. A. G. Porter and everal hundred enthusigathered to greet their catch a glimpse of the lew Democrats came over

o The Chicago Tribune.
ept. 2.—The Hon. A. G.
view this evening, while
vayne, touching a statelianapolis correspondent
28, said:
le on the Indiana canvana.

bered that upon my relitable President, departing om, gave me a letter combility, diligence, and interest and

apry J. Pattin, of De Kalb, and J. F. Congressman resulted as follows: Kane County, 13 votes for John C. Sherwin; McHenry, 9 votes for Sherwin; De Kalb, 9 votes for Gen. Daniel Dustin; Winnebago, 4 votes for J. C. Garver; Boone, 5 votes for Garver. On the ninth ballot De Kalb voted for Sherwin, which were him a majority. vin, which gave him a majority, and his nomination was declared unanimous. A committee escorted the nominee to the hall, and he was received with cheers, and responded in a brief speech of court addresses were also made by Gen. Hurlbut and Mr. Garver. Daniel and the court of th able was covered into ny decision must be re-ry of the Treasury, and to Congress, in order that the made for payment, erefore, been paid, and the Cougress at its next acc-used in the said to task that a Republical because it might them

Bectal Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 2.—The Republican Convention for the Fourth Congressional District met at Mendelssohn Hall to-day, and was relief to the contract of the Chicago Tribune of the Congressional District met at Mendelssohn Hall to-day, and was relief to the contract of the Chicago Tribune of the Chicago Tribune.

called to order by D. F. Barelay, Chairman of the Central Committee. J. B. Perry, of Mc-Henry County, was made Chairman, and

d that so the examination is under the Louence of political dons, but I shall ask that Joseph E. MoDemocratic United States Senator from or the Hon. David Davis, Democratic Senator from Illinois, shall se state, or the Hon. David Davis, Democratic ted States Senator from Illinois, shall exme into the question of my official integrity, it will cheerfully pay their expenses in going fashington to make the examination, and onably for their services in the premises. I that I have never given a more careful anxious attention to shy case than I did to

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
OFFEA, Kas., Sept. 2.—An exciting conwas had in the Republican State Con-

former Minister to Liberia. Langston's highest vote was fitty-one, and, after a num-highest pallots had demonstrated the impossi-

WISCONSIN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
OSHKOSH, Sept. 2.—There has been a good

deal of talk of late in Republican circles in this district in favor of nominating ex-Sena-tor T. O. Howe for Congress as the candi-

late against Gabe Bouck. Judge Howe is

of his success, he withdrew in favor of Finney, who was nominated by a vote of 160, to 154 for Taylor. The colored men

na in the Republican State Con-flowernor, for which there were three tants—Gen. T. T. Taylor, of Hutchin-

and C. H. Langston, of Lawrence. The lat-ter is a colored man, and a brother of the former Minister to Liberia. Langston's

for member of the State Board of Equalization by accimation. The following District Central Committee was selected for the ensuing two years: J. B. Baboock, of Me-Henry; F. S. Whitman, of Boone; D. F. Barciay, of Kane; L. H. Post, of De Kalb; J. P. Perks, of Winnebago. The proceedings were marked by the greatest harmony, and the attendance was large. Mr. Sherwin will be elected by 10,000 majority. He has served one term in Congress, and acceptably, and is a cool, level-headed young statesman.

Special Depates to The Chicago Tribuna.

PARIS, Ill., Sept. 2.—Col. Filler and the Hon. John R. Eden were to meet here to-day to settle the question as to which of them should withdraw from the Congressional race. The Colonel and his friends were on hand, but Eden failed to put in an appearance. You can put it down as certain that they will both stick, and that Forsyth will be reflected. The feeling between the two Democratic factions continues very bitter.

Gen. Connelly, of Coles County, will address the Garfield Club of this city Saturday evening next.

Special Dispates to The Chicago Tribuna.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Sept. 2.—The Marion County Republican Convention convened in Salem to-day, and nominated candidates for county offices. The Convention was full and harmonious, and there is great unanimity in the party. Republicans who have counted nooses are confident that the result in this county will be to change the 400 Democratic majority to as many in favor of the Republican nominees. After the Convention a mass-meeting was held, which was addressed by J. I. Rinaker and P. E. Hosmer, This evening there was a torchight procession, with addresses by Isaac Clements and others; and a good time generally.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Strikator, Ill., Sept. 2.—The Democratic majority to as many in favor of the Republican meeting of Tuesday last, and, with the assistance of the Democrate inspiration will be the means of arousing the Republican's more thoroughly.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Strike dea Finer, who was infinitely by the first part of the water indignant over this treatment, and claimed that they had been promised the second place on the ticket if they would be faithful to the party. They alleged treachery on the part of St. John, who had made special promises to them. The Colored Men's State Central Committee met this afternoon, and, after numerous speeches, resolved to call a State Convention of colored men at Lawrence on the 20th of September to give expression to their views, and to insist upon the candidacy of Langston, regardless of the action of the Republican Convention. It is believed they will run Langston independent and indorse the balance of the ticket. The Republicans accept the nomination of St. John as one eminently fit to be made, and a few dissatisfied are already wheeling into line. The new State Central Committee is in session to night preparing for the canvass, which will be commenced at once.

Topena, Kas., Sept. 2.—The Republican State Convention completed the State ticket.

A. Johnson.

Spear.

TOPERA, Kas., Sept. 2.—The colored State
Central Committee met this afternoon, after
the nemination of D. W. Finney had been
made for Lieutenant-Governor, and decided
to call a State Convention of colored men, to
be held at Lawrence, Sept. 20, for the purpose of nominating a Lieutenant-Governor.
They declare they will nominate C. H. Langston, and support him, and an address to the
people is now being prepared.

about 60 years of age and in the enjoyment of excellent health. He has served eight-

ganized under the name of the Coal Miners' Club.

The dissensions among the local Democracy continue. The Executive Committee of their County Central Committee is composed of young men whose management of the campaign did not suit the old duffers, who appointed an auxiliary campaign committee. To-day the Executive Committee seeded from the Democratic headquarters, leaving the auxiliary committee in possession, and established new headquarters from which they propose to run the campaign to suit themselves. A good deal of bad blood has been developed during these proceedings.

about 60 years of age and in the enjoyment of excellent health. He has served eighteen years in the Senate of the United States, and was offered the appointment of Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court by President Grant. He was also tendered the Mission to England, which he declined, as at that time his seat in the Senate would have been filled by a Democrat. A man of his fine ability and great experience in public affairs should not be allowed to remain in private life, and his election in place of the good-for-nothing Bouck would look like improving the breed of Congressmen in Wisconsin. Going from the Senate to the House is not the kind of promotion that politicians like; but it is remembered that John Quincy Adams accepted a seat in the popular branch of Congress after being President of the United States.

A strong pressure will be brought upon the ex-Senator to get him to make the race.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Trisuma.

MADISON, Sept. 2.—From present indications it looks as though the collapse of the Greenback organization in this State was final and complete. Three years ago that sort of lunacy prevailed to such an extent that it came near costing the Republicans two members of Congress and the Governor and the entire State ticket. In 1877 the Greenbackers polled 25,000 votes for E. P. Allis, their candidate for Governor, and Smith (Rep.) was elected over Mallory (Pem.) by about 8,000. But Smith's vote was 1,000 less than the combined vote of Mallory and Aliis, and if there had been a fusion toth platforms were alike on the currency question, and both demanded a postponement of the day of resumption) the Republican ticket in 1877 would have been beaten by at least 10,000 majority. Two years later (1879) many Republicans got cured of the IOWA. DES MOINES, lowa, Sept. 2.—The Democratic State Convention to-day was the same old crowd led by the same old fossils, Daniel F. Miller, Augustus Cæser Dodge, Ed Campbell, and John Irish. The program, as campoeil, and John Irish. The program, as prepared by Ed Campbell, was carried out, that is, all the caldidates selected were put on the ticket, but in the excess of enthusiasm nearly in the reversed order from what had previously been furnished the news report-

The platform is concise and clear, simply Hancock and free whisky. The last plank was extensively ratified by numerous dele-

The ticket is unknown to anybody hereabouts save the name Col Charles A. Clark. who is an excellent man with no aspiration become a sacrifice for a Democratic funeral.

to become a sacrifice for a Democratic funeral.

But one roll-call was had in Convention, and that for Electors-at-large, somebody having the temerity to nominate a competitor to Jerry Murphy, of Scott, and demanding his Conventional rights.

The burden of all the speeches was the exaltation of Democratic soldiers who fought in the Union army. The Union soldiery was their whole stock in trade.

Daniel A. Miller, the Chairman of the Convention, in the exuberance of his dotage, said they might cut off his head and use it for a football if Hancock did not get 600,000 majority.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 2.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day in this city. Mayor Merritt, of Des Moines, made a welcoming address.

Mayor Merritt, of Des Moines, made a welcoming address.

The foflowing was the temporary organization: Chairman, F. W. Lehmann, of Polk;
Secretagy, the Hon.W.W. Garner, of Louisa;
Assistant Secretaries, J.W. Drees, of Carroll,
and Byron Webster, of Marshall County.

Mr. Lehmann made a felicitous address,
which was frequently applauded.

The usual committees were appointed.
In the afternoon the Committee on Credentials reported eighty-eight out of ninety-nine
counties represented.

In the permanent organization Daniel F.
Miller was chosen President, with a VicePresident from each Congressional district.

THE PLATFORM.

THE PLATFORM.
The following platform was reported by the Committee on Resolutions:

Committee on Resolutions:

1. We the Democracy of Iowa in delegate Convention assembled indorse the platform that the party adopted at Cincinnati and pledge our earnest efforts in its behalf.

2. The Democracy of Iowa are heartily in favor of the National nominees, Hancock and English, as they give a decided assurance of a pure and more thoroughly careful administration of National affairs.

3. We are in favor of a judicious license law and condemn all effort to legislate against those natural rights which do not trespass upon those belonging to the whole community, and we appland the action of our representatives at Des Moines in the Eighteenth General Assembly for their manly and able opposition to the attempts at sumptuary legislation made by the Republican Legislature.

ELECTORS,

ELECTORS. The following nominations of District Electors were approved: First District-J. D. M. Hamilton, Fort Madi-

Second District—G. L. Jackson, Moquokek.
Third District—L. E. Fellows, Lansing.
Fourth District—C. C. Shaler, Grundy Centre.
Fifth District—L. B. Patterson, Iowa City.
Sixth District—J. H. Stubenrauch, Pella.
Seventh District—S. J. Gilpin, Winterset.
Eighth District—W. H. Stowe, Hamburg.
Ninth District—John B. Allison, Sioux City.
At Large—J. A. O. Yeoman, of Fort-Dodge,
and J. H. Murphy, of Davenport.

NOMINATIONS.

by at least 10,000 majority. Two years later (1879) many Republicans got cured of the fat disorder, as is shown by the vote for their State ticket. Col. May received only 13,000 votes for Governor, being just half as many as were thrown for Allis in 1877, and the increase of Gov. Smith's vote showed very plainly where the votes went. His (Smith's) majority over Jenkins in 1879 was 26,000; whereas in 1877 it was only 8,000 over Mallory. Another evidence of the dying out of the delusion is found in a comparison of the Wisconsin Democratic platforms of 1877 and 1879. The former was as soft as could be constructed, and Mallory was more of an inflationist than Allis; but the platform of 1879 was a pledge of a return to the houest-money ideas of the Democratic fathers, and Jenkins, the candidate for Governor, was a hardmoney man. Last year a series of disasters fell upon the Greenback organization in Wisconsin. "Brick." Pomeroy was elected Chairman of the State Central Committee, and two of their candidates pulled out of that crowd. These were Col. G. B. Goodwin, candidate for Attorney-General, and Mr. Searle, candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Both went over to the Republican camp. In the Second and Third Congressional Districts the Greenback lunacy endangered the success of the Republican candidates, and in the Third the vote was so close that the official count was necessary to decide the case. All the fiat organs in the State are dead, and, except in the Third District,—where a simple-mined old gentleman by the name of Jones has been nominated for Congress,—the lunacy seems to have passed away, and those temporarily affected by it have been restored again to health under the benign influence of the genial rays of the sun of prosperity.

Section District is the Green Bouck. Elihu Colman will probably be pitted agalust Bragg, of the Fifth District, at Sheboygan to-day, brings the Congressional Struggles of this State plainly before the public. In the Sixth District, held at Sheboygan to-day, no NOMINATIONS. Nominations.

The following nominations for State officers were made without balloting: Secretary of State, A. B. Keith, of Crawford; Treasurer, Martin Blim of Blackhawk; Auditor, C. A. Barker, of Des Moines; Attorney-General, C. A. Clarke, of Linn; Land-Office Register, D. Daugherty, of Keokuk.

Special Dispaich to The Chicago Tribuna.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 2.—The Hon. Jasper Packard, the eloquent Republican orator from La Porte, Ind., delivered a convincing from La Porte, Ind., delivered a convincing and masterly argument at the Opera-House to-night in favor of the Republican cause. The house was well filled with ladles and gentlemen, who evinced their gratification with the speaker's remarks by frequent and hearty bursts of applause. There was no comparison between his incisive and logical utterances and the low tirade delivered here by Messmore, the Democratic orator, night before last, and prominent Democrats are frank enough to admit it. Mr. Packard opens the ball here in spiendid style, and from now on the Republicans will be confident and aggressive.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

**ADRIAN, Mich., Sept. 2.—Frederick T. Chester, of Hillsdale, was this afternoon nominated here by the Greenback Convention as Representative in Congress for the Second Michigan District. A slim Convention and no enthusiasm.

**Detroit, Mich., Sept. 2.—R. G. Horr, Re
**DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 2.—R. G. Horr, Re-

publican nominee for Congress in the Eighth District of this State, has placed his with-drawal from the ticket in the hands of the Committee for their decision. The Commit-tee hold a meeting to-morrow to decile.

NEBRASKA.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 2.—The Nebraska
Republican Convention nominated John
Wallichs, Auditor; A. G. Kendall, Land Com-

Wallichs, Auditor; A. G. Kendall, Land Commissioner; W. W. Jones, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The platform indorses the National plat form; regards the seizure of the Alabama polls by the Democrats surpassing all former efforts of the party under Tweed, and the Mississippi crime a foretaste; of their dominance in National affairs. Should not the tax-payers make the most earnest endeavors to defeat the brigandage party in November? We have considered what Lee and Jackson would do if they were alive, and have determined to employ our best energies to the preventing of the seizure of the Government by their living comrades. Congratulates the State on the increase of population and wealth and the rapid up-building as evidence of the success of resumption; pledges the support of National or State legislation to preventing railroad extortion and discriminations in charges; invites the cooperation of Republican and War Democrats who differ on temporary issues. in temporary issues.

SOUTH CAROLINA. COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 2.—The Republican State Convention met to-day, E. W. M. Mackey presiding. All the counties were repre

ey presiding. All the counties were represented except Horry.

There were contesting delegations from Beaufort and Union Counties.

The Committee on Credentials reported recommending that neither delegation from Union be admitted. Adopted.

In the case of Beaufort, the Committee recommended the seating of both delegations, with half a vote each. One of the contesting delegations from Beaufort was headed by Robert Smells, ex-member of Congress, and the other by W. J. Whipper, both colored. Lively sparring ensued, resulting in the ousting of the Whipper delegation.

The Convention then went into secret session.

The indications are that a State ticket will be nominated. Such appears to be the desire of the colored delegates.

DELAWARE. Dover, Del., Sept. 2.—The Republican State Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress and three Presidential Electors for Congress and three Presidential Electors met to-day, ex-Congressman Lofland Chairman. Henry Dupont, D. P. Barnhard, and John D. Rodney were chosen Electors, and the Hon. John W. Houston was unanimously nominated for Congress.

The resolutions adopted ratify the Chicago Convention and platform, and in local affairs demand representation according to population, and the election of all county officers; oppose the freehold qualification for public office; insist upon a more liberal exemption law, and urge the repeal of the present State assessment laws.

ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 2.—The Democratic Convention for the nomination of city officers met this morning. Charles E. Slayback was Permanent Chairman. The following nom-inations have been made: Sheriff, Morgan inations have been made: Sheriff, Morgan Boland; Circuit Judge, William H. Horner; Probate Judge, J. G. Woerner; Circuit-Attorney, Samuel Erskine; Assistant Circuit-Attorney, E. O. Noonan; Public Administrator, M. D. Lewis; Coroner, Dr. Barber. A new Central Committee, consisting of one member from each of the twenty-eight wards of the city was then elected, and the Convention adjourned.

VERMONT. ST. ALBANS, Vt., Sept. 2.—During a Repub lican political parade to-night, as the local clubs were escorting their Burlington guests to the train, a man named Shay, who was participating in the parade, was struck on the head by a large stone hurled by some person unknown, and fatally injured.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 2.—The Democrats of the First District have nominated George W. Covington for Congress. BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—Milton G. Urner has been renominated for Congress by the Sixth District Republicans.

KENTUCKY. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 2.—The Democrats of the Second Kentucky District have nominat-ed James M. McKenzie for reelection to Con-

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 2.—John H. Rea-gan has been nominated by the Democrats of the First Congressional District. GALVESTON, Sept. 2.—A News special from Jefferson says the Democrats of the Second District have nominated D. B. Culberson for Congress.

NEW JERSEY. PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 2.—The Republicans of the Fifth District have nominated John Hill for Congress.

MISSOURI. St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 2.—The Democrats of the Fifth District renominated R. P. Bland for Congress to-day.

GEORGIA.

MACON, Ga., Sept. 2.—Gen. Phil Cook has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Third District.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

Proceedings of the National Board at Norfolk.

Norfolk. Va., Sept. 2.—At a meeting of the National Board of Steam Navigation today the following resolutions, after being amended, to the effect that the Executive Committee be instructed to prepare a memorial to Congress for the purpose of putting them into practical operation, were adopted:

Resolved, That this Board recommend the establishment of a National Snug Harbor for those worthy seamen and officers who become permanently disabled in the line of duty, the same to be under the control of the United States Marine Hospital Service.

Resolved, That the Convention earnestly recommends to Congress the duty of fostering a system of training for the navy and mercantile marine, whereby, when once again our flag shall have attained a position on the sea commensurate with the dignity and needs of the country, we shall not be under the necessity of calling upon the Captains and crews of every nation but our own to command and sail our merchant ships, and shall avoid the shame of having to man our guns with other than American seamen.

A series of resolutions were adopted unani-Committee be instructed to prepare a memo

merchant ships, and shall avoid the shame of having to man our guns with other than American seamen.

A series of resolutions were adopted unanimously in favor of the adoption by Congress of a law regulating compulsory pilotage on coastwise vessels, and that the Board advocate the regulation of all pilotage by the General Government, the same as is done in Canada and maritime countries of Europe; that "the Board again renew its efforts for an entire reform in our State laws respecting this subject, and that it recommends that Congress enact a law by which rates of pilotage shall be made uniform and without discrimination between vessels of the different States, and that it shall prescribe a code of laws and regulations which shall govern all State boards of pilots or commissioners of pilotage. It was agreed that a Board of Delegates be appointed by the Chairman to represent the National Board at the meetings of Boards of Trade and such other organizations as are interested in commerce and navigation. J. S. Negley, Pittsburg; M. Parks, Norfolk; F. W. Mickerson, Boston; B. S. Osborn, New York; Thomas Skerlock, Cincinnati; T. C. Herzy, Portland; S. A. Gardner, Jr., Connecticut; C. W. Woolsey, New Jersey, were appointed.

Adjourned.

PITTSBURG EXPOSITION.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 2.—The Pittsburg Exposition and Fair opened this afternoon at 2 o'clock with addresses by John H. Hampton, Esq., and President W. M. Miller. Fully 8,000 people were in attendance. Manufacturers, stock-raisers, and horsemen of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia are represented, and the trotting-track was dedicated at 4 p. m. by three exhibition races. The first race for premiums will be on Saturday. The Society declares no dividends, but expends money in enlarging the grounds and buildings. The space of the former is now fifteen acres. The present exhibition bids fair to be the best in the history of the Society, and hundreds of thousands of strangers will be in the city the next five weeks. PITTSBURG EXPOSITION.

FOREIGN.

Incidents of the Last Hours of the English Parliament.

Irish House Members Fighting Hard for Reform Legis. lation.

The Liberal Move Against the Hereditary Peerage Gaining Force.

The Naval Demonstration in Tur-

kish Waters Virtually Agreed Upon, And Will Commence About the Middle

of the Present Month.

Ninety-seven Persons Drowned by a Rotten Bridge in Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN. MEMORIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Marquis of Harting ton, Secretary for India, will to-morrow re-ceive a deputation to present a memorial in favor of the permanent occupation of Canda-

as are called the Conservative members of the House who, sitting below the gangway, have opposed the Government independently of the regular party leaders, intend to celebrate their proceedings by a banquet, to which they have invited Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, Henry Labouchere (Liberal), and Sir Henry James

(Liberal). The resolution of Thomas P. O'Connor, Home-Rule member for Galway, that it is no longer expedient that measures for the Home-Rule member for Galway, that it is no longer expedient that measures for the improvement of the condition of the people of England, Ireland, and Scotland should be at the mercy of a body consisting of legislators hereditary and irresponsible, was moved in the House of Commons in the small hours of Wednesday morning, after the passage of the Burials bill, and was seconded by Labouchere (Liberal), member from Northampton. The Marquis of Hartington humorously deprecated the raising of a great constitutional question at half-past 3 in the morning. He said he hoped the House would proceed with as little delay as possible to the more serious business on the paper. The House then divided on the question. The numbers were 18 yeas to Tl-nays. The minority consisted of five Irish members and radlaugh, Briggs, Broadhurst, Ashton W. Dilke, Sir Wilfred Lawson, Labouchere, Charles McLaren, and Whalley. The majority included four Irish members. Parnell declined to have anything to do with the resolution.

The Hyde Park Meeting.

THE HYDE PARK MEETING The HYDE PARK MEETING.

Thomas Power O'Connor will preside at the Irish demonstration against the House of Lords in Hyde Park Sunday next. A number of Irish members of the House of Commons have promised to participate in the proceedings. The Board of Works has refused permission for the erection of a platform in the park.

COMMENTS.

The Times says: "It is much to be regretted that the House of Lords should have rejected the bill for the registration of voters in Ireland. It was a waste of their power. When struggles can be foreseen on matters of great moment, it is imprudent to provoke fil-feeling over triffes. The bill provided facilities for the registration of voters in Ireland, which were identical in the main with those existing in England, and the House of Lords might wisely have assented to this, as dealing with a matter peculiarly within the province of the Lower House."

LAND-LEAGUE.

LAND-LEAGUE. The Ennis branch of the Land-League is organizing a monster meeting for the 19th inst. The various branches of the League throughout the country will be represented.

The train on the Midland Railway going from Liverpool to London ran off the track just outside of the Central Station at Manchester. Two carriages were smashed, and a number of passengers injured. Six of the wounded have been taken to the hospital.

The steamer Hardwick, from Odessa for Bristol, with bariey, shifted her cargo and foundered. All on board were lost except one fireman.

BILLS PASSED.

The House of Lords passed the Savings-Banks bill, the bill in relation to the loading of grain cargoes, and the Hares and Rabbits bill.

NOTICE OF MOTIONS.

NOTICE OF MOTIONS. In the House of Commons to-day Labouchere gave notice that early in the next session be would call attention to the legislative relations of the Lords and Commons and move a resolution on the subject.

Arnold, Liberal, will move, on going into Committee on the Appropriation bill, that the rejection by the House of Lords of a measure greatly promoting the welfare of Ireland has greatly increased the difficulties of the Executive, and endangers the grant of money for the expenses of the State.

Parnell gave notice of a motion for tacking the Registration bill to the Appropriation bill.

the Registration bill to the Appropriation bill.

The Marquis of Hartington suggested it would be better to move a resolution remonstrating against the rejection by the House of Lords of the Registration bill.

To this Parnell assented. COTTON YARNS.

COTTON YARNS.

LONDON, Sept. 2,—The Oldham limited companies, representing 2,000,000 spindles, have decided that the state of the cotton trade renders it advisable to lessen the pro-

The House of Commons to-night rejected the amendments made by the House of Lords to the Employers' Liability bill, but consented by a vote of 72 to 33 to limit the operation of the bill to seven years.

Woot.

At the wool sales to-day there was a good attendance. Market steady. Sales were made at previous rates, and the bidding fairly animated, 9,000 bales being disposed of, chiefly Sydney, Port Phillip, and New Zealand.

The House of Commons passed the Census bill. A motion that the census indicate religious persuasion was energetically opposed by John Bright and was rejected.

ious persuasion was energetically opposed by John Bright and was rejected.

A QUESTION.

Sir Wilfred Lawson called attention to the foreible interference with the affairs of foreign countries, and asked the Gowernment what was the object of the naval demonstration, which, he said, if not a sham, was the first step towards war.

Lord Hartington replied that the Government earnestly hoped no necessity for coercion would arise. Their object was to render the existence of the Turkish Government possible by a settlement of the difficulties which now threaten it. The assemblage of fleets of the allied Powers, with whom the Government is acting in perfect concert, proved that Europe was determined that not all its decisions should be evaded. Attempts to draw a more specific declaration from the Government would rather tend to lead to the necessity for coercion.

Sir Charles Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that arrangements between the Powers were not quite complete, but all the Admirals had received the same instructions. It was arranged that Senior-Admiral Seymour should consult the other Admirals on political questions only. The Government had every reason to believe their attempts to settle the Montenegrin question would be successful; that the Dulcigno arrangement would be executed in a very short time; and that no ecoercion would be necessary.

Lord Hartington announced that he could not accept the terms of the resolution which

the rejection of the Registration bill by the

House of Lords.

The following is the resolution:
That the action of the Lords is strongly condemnable as injurious to the interests of the Irish people, and tenns to strengthen their belief in the hopolesness of looking to the Imperial Parliament for redress of their grievances.

Parnell, in consequence of Lord Hartington's refusal to accept the terms of the resolution, is expected to revert to his plan of proposing to tack the clauses of the Registration bill to the Appropriation bill.

PARNELL'S PROGRAM.

It is stated that Parnell will move, in the next session of Parliament, an amnesty for Irish political exiles.

WILL ALLOW DEBATE.

WILL ALLOW DEBATE. The Daily News announces that the Government has arranged that Parnell's resolution of remonstrance against the resolution of the House of Lords be discussed this

London, Sept. 3—5 a. m.—In the House of Lords last night Earl Spencer, Lord President of the Council, stated there were symptoms of splenie apoplexy in three cargoes of cattle which had lately arrived from the United States. As it was suspected that this might be Texan fever, the authorities at different ports have been cautioned to destroy the manure whenever the Texan fever is found in a cargo. As all American cattle were slaughtered at the port of landing there was no danger of British herds being infected.

AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, Sept. 2-2:30 p. m.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs that Gen. Stewart's rear guard arrived at Dalla Wednesday (yesterday). Reports from Cabul say all were well there. The Ameer is assiduous in personally conducting public business. Trade is reviv-ing, and goods are arriving from Jelailabad.

AYOOB'S STRENGTH.

Col. St. John reports that Ayoob Khan's forces consist of 4,000 regulars, four regiments of Ghazis, whereof one-third have firearms, 2,000 cavalry, and twenty-eight

has written Gen. Roberts an apologetic let-ter, saying he was forced to fight. Gen. Roberts replied he (Ayoob Khan) must sur-render unconditionally. noberts' story.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Gen. Roberts telegraphs from Candahar Tuesday as follows: The enemy are said to be in considerable force at Mazza, but the hills between Candahar and Argandab completely conceal their position. I have only been able to ascertain that Babiwalikotal and one or two other points on the hills are held in great strength, and are being actively fortified. I am making reconnoisances, and soon hope to be sufficiently acquainted with affairs to enable me to arrange for an attack. The troops and horses are in good condition. The reconstruction of the telegraph to India commences tomorrow. As Gen. Phayre is probably now on this side of Kojhak, through communication will soon be reëstablished.

FRANCE.

BELIGIOUS AFFAIRS.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—La Republique Francaise says: "We decline to believe the Ministry can have anything to do with the letter of the religious congregations. The Ministry must know that the Chamber of Deputies would never pardon them for not giving this impudent declaration the answer it deserves—namely: a prompt and energetic execution of the decrees." La Republique Francaise expresses a conviction that M. Constans, Minister of Public Worship, will act up to this expectation. It is remarked that M. Constans has been much with Gambetta, as has also M. Lepere, whose dissent from the views of Premier De Freycinet is noticed.

GENERALLY APPROVED.

Premier De Freycinet is noticed.

GENERALLY APPROVED.

The Francuse reports that the proposed letter of the religious congregations was drafted by the Vatican in accordance with the desire expressed by Premier De Freycinet to the Papal Nuncio, and that the document has been approved by several French Bishops and by M. De Freycinet, and has been accepted by about fifty Su periors of congregations.

The Temps declares the Alsatian Jesuits in the Rue Lafayette will be expelled like the others.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A Paris dispatch says: The Sedan proclamation of the German Emperor is doubtless in reply to Gambetta's speech at Cherbourg.

UNTRUE. The assertions that certain religious orders, despite the commands of the Pope, refuse to sign the proposed letter, are probably untrue. In the event of refusals, the Govern-

TURKEY.

THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 2.—It is asset CONSTANTINOTIE, Sept. 2.—It is asserted that the Powers only agreed to the naval demonstration as a method of moral persuasion. and that they do not intend to land troops or employ any other form of coercion. It is said England and Russia have instructed their commanders to endeavor to treat with the Albanian chiefs. Austria, however, objects to this course.

VAIN ENDEAVORS.

VAIN ENDEAVORS. The Porte has vainly endeavored to gain Austria's good offices on the Greek question. THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A Berlin dispatch says:
It is understood that the naval demonstration in Turkish waters will commence on the 15th inst.

ANOTHER NOTE.

ANOTHER NOTE.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A dispatch from Rome says: As the Porte's answer to the last note on the Montenegrin question was unsatisfactory, the Powers have intrusted Great Britain with the duty of drawing up a new and definitive one. The present difficulty relates to the Districts of Dinosch and Gluda.

A Vienna correspondent reports that some of the Powers have suggested modifications in Admiral Seymour's instructions of a nature showing their repugnance of extreme measures.

A report comes from Dulcigno that only 400 or 500 Albanians there are disposed to actively resist the cession of territory.

NOTIFIED.

A dispatch from Constantinople says: The Ambassadors on Wednesday officially notified the Porte of the intended naval demonstration.

RUSSIA. SKOBELEFF'S EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: Gen. Skobeleff has advanced his base to Tiami, which is strongly vanced his base to Tiami, which is strongly intrenched, and will be reinforced with five companies of infantry. Gen. Skobeleff himself with a reconnoitering column is pushing beyond Geok-Tepe. He intends to form the advance-post between there and Merv. Operations will be suspended for a month or six weeks during the present hot season. Gen. Skobeleff will then establish himself at this post, where he will remain all winter.

SPAIN.

SIXTY-EIGHT PERSONS DROWNED.

MADKID, Sept. 2.—A wooden bridge over the River Ebro, near Logrono, fell to-day while a battalion of troops was crossing. One Captain, three Lieutenants, and sixty-four troops were drowned.

MADRID, Sept. 2.—Seventy-nine persons are known to have been drowned by the breaking down of the bridge over the Ebro. It is feared the full extent of the loss of life has not yet been ascertained.

London, Sept. 2.—A dispatch from Madrid says ninety-seven men were drowned by the accident on the Ebro. The battalion was testing a military bontoon bridge at the time.

GERMANY. DRESDEN, Sept. 2.—The statue of "Ger

DRESDEN, Sept. 2.—The statue of "Ger-mania" was unveiled here yesterday. It was erected as a memorial of the share taken by the Saxon army in the war of 1870. King Albert, Queen Carolina, Count Herbert voa Bismarck, Prince Milan of Servia, and the French and American diplomatic representa-tives were present. VARIOUS. COREA.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A dispatch from Naples contains official intelligence that the port of Fusan, in Corea, has been opened to Italian

An American was killed and four other tourists badly hurt by the overturning of a diligence near Schuls, Switzerland,

PRESIDENT HAYE

Reception of the National Executive Along the Line of the C., B. & Q.

Enthusiastic Crowds at All the Stations to Welcome the Party.

The President and Gen. Sherman Address a Large Multitude at Burling-

EARL, Ill., Sept. 2.—The train of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad on which the President's party make the trip from Chicago to Omaha consists of a baggage car, special coach No. 50, special coach No. 90 (for Gen. Sherman and his company), the Directars' car for the President, Mrs. Hayes, R. B. Hayes, Jr., and Birchard Hayes, with several lady friends, and the dining car "St. Charles." Each coach is thoroughly equipped and thoughtfully supplied with every convenience for the distinguished party. There is a profusion of flowers and fruit in the diningroom, and a superb cuisine adds to the other attractions.

attractions.

This train goes through to Omaha, crossing the bridge at Council Bluffs, and after transferring the party to the Union Pacific Road at noon Friday starts back to Chicago, reaching there at 2:30 Saturday afternoon. The train made the first stop on its way to California.

AT NAPERVILLE,
where the President briefly addressed the
One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Volunteers,
who are holding a reunion there to-day. He
said it seemed to be the natural drift of the
times to speak at soldiers' meetings of the
improved condition of the country. No men
had a better right to rejoice over that condition than the American soldier who, being
victorious in a fight on the right side of a
good cause, should congratulate himself on

victorious in a fight on the right side of a good cause, should congratulate himself on his success and its fruits. [Cheers.] To that success is due the prosperity we now enjoy, and for the continuance of which we hope with good reason. To it we owe, also, our stable Government. He regretted that this greeting could not last but three minutes, and introduced

GEN. SHERMAN,
as the man who had as much as any one to do with bringing us safely through the War. Gen. Sherman was received with cheers from the assembled ex-soldiers, and, after inquiry, learned that the reunion was that of members of the First Brigade of the Twentieth Army Corps, who, as one of them assured him, had "gone with old Uncle Billy from Atlanta to the sea." "Boys," said Gen. Sherman, "that "gone with old Uncle Billy from Atlanta to the sea." "Boys," said Gen. Sherman, "that tells the whole story. You have earned a right to eat anywhere you please, and as often as you like. There's no use for further talk. You wanted to see how old Uncle Billy looked [cheers and laughter], and I wanted to; look into your face and see that you are happy. God bless you all. Be good citizens as you were good soldiers."

citizens as you were good soldiers."

AT AURORA
there was a considerable assemblage of eager
and curious citizens, to whom Gen. Sherman,
President Hayes, and Mrs. Hayes were presented, but no speech was made. At this
point Senator Logan joined the party for a

GALVA, Ill., Sept. 2.—At Mendota, after a futile attempt to introduce Gen. Sherman and get a speech from him, the President briefly alluded to trips made by Washington and Monroe during their Presidential terms over comparatively small areas, yet requiring a vast amount of time. Now the conditions are reversed, and what would have been an appalling journey to the President of fifty years ago is an easily accomplished and swiftly-completed trip, the comforts of which are greater than some of us enjoy at home. The contrast shows what this Government is doing, and what it is capable of.

Gen. Sherman being brought forward said he saw a good was a first than some of the contrast shows what the same of the contrast shows what the same of the contrast shows what the same of the contrast said he can be said to be save and the contrast said the contrast shows what the box is the contrast that can be said to be said to

doing, and what it is capable of.

Gen. Sherman being brought forward said he saw a good many of the boys in the crowd, and would say a few words. This party was going to the Far West, where States were springing up and growing so that in a few years, perhaps, Oregon might dispute with Illinois for the precedence. It was a great country, and needed good men, but from the contented faces and signs of thrift about him he would venture the advice that perhaps his hearers had better stay in Illinois, where so many good things were raised. [A voice, "We raised Lincoln and Grant."] Sherman—"No. no. Grant was born in Ohio, but he belongs to every State, and to yours, perhaps, more than any other."

PRINCETON

was reached while the party were at dinner, but a crowd of several thousand people had gathered at the depot, and their shouts and the playing by the band of "Marching Through Georgia" soon brought all to the platform, and although there were no speeches many reminiscences were indulged in by the soldiers present, and there was a general hand-shaking, in which Mrs. Hayes and Gen. Logan were called to take part. Excongressman Henderson came on a train at this point. It is noticeable that in all places where the train stops calls are made for political speeches, but none are made. President Hayes referring to this fact exclaimed that this was not a political party; that there was an unwritten law that the President at least should observe the laws faithfully. It was pretty well understood, however, where the President stood.

GALESBURG TO BURLINGTON.

BUBLINGTON, Ia., Sept. 2.—The President

GALESBURG TO BURLINGTON.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Sept. 2.—The President and party made few and brief stops between Galesburg and this city, and no speeches were made at any point. There were, however, large and enthusiastic crowds at each station, who clambered on the rear platform and over each other in their eagerness to grasp the Presidential hand, to exchange greetings with Gen. Sherman, and to get a sight of Mrs. Hayes. Everywhere there was enthusiastic welcome, decorous and respectful language, and abundant good humor, which took the form of witty remarks and responses. At Monmouth a special train from Burlington, containing about forty residents of that city, met the train and accompanied it to Burlington. This Committee, which was conjoused equally of both political parties, gave the excursionists a hearty welcome to Burlington in advance of arrival there. GALESBURG TO BURLINGTON. PRESIDENT HAYES' SPEECH AT BURLING

PRESIDENT HAYES' SPEECH AT BURLINGTON.

OTTUNWA, Ia., Sept. 2.—The President was led to a platform erected by the side of the track at the Burlington depot and found himself facing 5,000 people, whose shouts vied with the welcoming salutes of cannon on the hill. Mayor Stone presented Mr. Hayes, who spoke substantially as follows:

I am heartily giad to meet this large assemblage of citizens of this grand State of Iows, and should be still more giad if the day's travel with its weariness and duliness had left me in a better condition to talk worthily to such an audience. One of the reatures of this occasion is, that the people coming here to welcome this party of men and women come from all political parties, and are of all creeds and from every description and rank of life. They come, perhaps, mainly from curiosity, and after that their motive is to show respect to those who for the time happen to occupy prominent positions in the Government; not for themselves, but for the country of which they are the representatives. I am circumscribed as to topics on which I may talk. I cannot discuss politics, the all-absorbing topic of the day, and you will pardon me if I refer to the fact that there was a time when it was somewhat doubtful which party would receive me most beartily in Burlington. To the Democrats who about three years ago would have been glad to see me, I thank you, I have a hobby which I have talked on of late, that in this period of universal prosperity with the most prosperous Government on the globe, we might innograte a new policy on one important subjectiows need be tood as little as any State that knowledge is power. When universal suffrage prevails, there must be universal education; but why say this to low? Because this country is all ted together, and the ignorance of one section is detrimental, or perhaps even dangerous to the others. There should be every where free schools that will if every man to vote. Mere voters are simply powder and ball for demagor.

build up a Government which all man turning to America, would admire a grandeur and glory. Pointing to a American flag, he said, "Let us make the the emblem of all that is great good, glourious on earth." [Loud cheers.]

Gen. McCook, of Ohlo, man a very brief speech, and Mr. Stone present Mrs. Hayes, whose appearance called most enthusiastic greeting.

The time being up, the party withdrew the train, which at once moved out, which can be a said to the cannot salute.

a uniformed company of campaign volunteers stood marshaled in line at the depot, surrounded by crowds of people, making a very pretty sight.

Speeches here were short, and interrupted by the moving off of the train.

At Fairfield Congressman McCord came aboard the train, and the same scenes were repeated as at previous stopping places.

Ottumwa was the last point of importance where there was any demonstration, and as the hour was getting late the party made preparation to retire for the night.

INDIANS.

THE UTE; AGREEMENT.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, Col., Ang. 27 via Lake City, Col., Sept. 2.—The Souther Utes signed the agreement to-day. The quetion is practically settled. When fully coroumnated the Commission will proceed the enumeration of the Indians, the paymen of money, and the location of lands.

VICTORIA'S GANG. DENVER, Col., Sept. 2.—The Tribune's ta Fé special says the latest news from (huahua is that Col. Valle has gone so with all the available Federal Mexican tro to intercept the Revolutionists and suppute revolution in the State of Durango. (Joaquin Terasses, with 200 mounted volteers, has taken the field against Victor Indians, and the different towns of the bear have been called upon to furnish volteers for the campaign.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Trons
DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 2.—Jacob Putr
old resident of Bellevne, has been
for some time. He started for hom

notion. Prize, Gold-Medal. 2. Pupils of ormer seasons: elogance and perfect motion rold Medal. 3. Haco for speed, four lengths with the prize prize property of the prize priz

INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE and FORMAL OPENING. Monday Evening, Sept. 6, 1880.

Hoey and Hardie Combination. In the new Romantie Play. A CHILD OF THE STATE! Box-Sheet Monday morning at 7 o'clock in Vesule of the Theatre.

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Great Test Tournament? COMMENCING SATURDAY, Sept. 4. Sp. m. Daniel O'Leary to ride 30 miles for 860 against three SUNDAY. Sept. 5, Em. (noon),
START OF THE GREAT TEST RACE
BETWEEN MEN AND HORSES,
136 Hours, "Go as You Please,"
PURSE \$4,000.
Admission, 30 cents. Music afternoon and evening.
Frand Stand for ladies and children; no extra charge.

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ARTISTS. I JUVINILIA OPERA CO. 1A
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JUVENILE TROUPS before the public.)
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GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY AFFER
H. M. S. PINAFORE.
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MODAY, Sept. 6-TON'Y PASTOR'S STAR NOW

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504 and 506 West Madison street. Aquatic Enterminment at 10 a. m. for ladies and at 8 p. m. to all. SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ENTAL LODGE, NO. S. A. F. & A. M.—Reguesting this (Friday) evening 7:30, at Hall Executive this (CHARLES CATLIN, Secretary.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1880.

ALL efforts to harmonize the Democratic actions of the Sixteenth District of this State are so far proved unavailing, and it is now ertain that both Filer and Eden will go to the The reflection of Congressman Forsythe, Republican-Greenback candidate, may now counted on as certain.

WHILE a battalion of troops were passing for a wooden bridge which spans the River are, near Logrono, Spain, yesterday, the ructure gave way, precipitating the soldiers to the river. It is known that one Capitain, see Lieutenants, and seventy-five men were word. The full extent of the loss of life not yet been ascertained.

THE HON. JOHN C. SHERWIN, Who has or acceptably represented the Fourth District of this State in Congress for the past two years, was yesterday renominated by the Republican Congressional Convention held at Elgin. The other candidates were Gen. Dustin, of DeKalb, and the Hon. John C. Garver, of Kane County. Congressman Sherwin will be reclected by a managed of the Hon.

ANOTHER railroad accident is reported rom Engiand, where it appears such occur-ences are as frequent lately as in this country. The passenger-train on the Midland Rallway ran off the track between Liverpool and London, near Manchester, and two coaches were hadly smashed and several passengers injured, six so seriously that they had to be conveyed to the

The House of Commons last night re-fused to concur in the Lords' amendments to the Employers' Liability Bill, but adopted an amendment offered by one of the members, limiting the operation of the bill to seven years, instead of two, as was proposed by the Beacons-field amendment in the Lords. The bill goes

The steamer Hardwick, which plied between Odessa, on the Black Sea, and Bristol, Hagisand, foundered at sea, and all on board but one freman were lost. The ship's cargo, barley, shifted during the early part of the voyage, and hence the disaster. It was to prevent such accidents that the Grain Cargoes bill, which passed the English House of Lords yesterday, was introduced by the English Liberals.

PRESIDENT HAYES and party, which included Mrs. Hayes, Gen. and Mrs. Sherman, and about a dozen other distinguished people, arrived in this city yesterday morning, and after a slight repast at the Grand Pacific and a short reception took their departure for the Pacific Stope. At all stations on the road Westward President Hayes was enthusiastically received by very large gatherings of people.

THE striking machinists of the Milwaukee & St. Paul shops at Milwaukee express great confidence in their ability to compel the Railraid Company to grant their demands. They say that, if it is necessary to compel compliance, there will be a general strike among the employes of the Company. The officers of the road do not seem to be in the least scared by these threats, and there is probably no reason why they should.

Ir is stated that the British Parliament It is stated that the British Parliament will be prorogued next Tuesday. Mr. Parnell has not been consulted about the day of adjournment, and with his obstructive followers he may render postponement absolutely necessary. Ayoob Khan may also be up to some tricks during the next few days, which may have the effect of prolonging the lives of the grouse which the M. P.'s are so desirous of noming at.

By the bursting of an exposed water-main leading from a water-reservoir situated on the top of the hill which overlooks the City of Graid Rapids, Mich., yesterday morning about 3 cicos, 8,000,000 gallons of water were poured into the city, flooding the houses and cellars by the way and doing much damage to property. The loss is variously estimated at from \$25,000 to \$40,000. The people of Grand Rapids are cagerly discussing who is responsible for the accident.

In consequence of the inclemency of the cather not mere than 2,500 people turned out to sar the joint political discussion between Mr. adders and Judge Porter at South Bend, Ind., esterday. The Republican candidate was in reclient trim, and effectually demolished Mr. anders' arguments in favor of the success of the Democracy, and showed that to charges brought against the Republican party were utterly baseless. Mr. anders having charged the Republicans with momentaing silver, and with having inaugur-

demonetizing silver in this country, and that it wasthe idolized Democrat, Gen. McClellan, who inaugurated the use of troops at the polls when in 1883 he would allow no Marylander to cast his ballot until he first took the oath of allegiance. Judge Porter carried the great majority of the audience with him, and made a very excellent impression, while Landers was very lame and halting in his discourse, and became quite confused at times, so much so that he went to reading a book while he held it upside down. The discussion will be continued at Fort Wayne this evening.

Ayoob Khax is represented by English military authorities as having only 4,000 regulars, four regiments of partly-armed Ghazis, 2,000 cavairy, and twenty-eight guns. If this report is true, notwithstanding the advantage of position is with Ayoob Khan, Gen. Roberts will have no difficulty in dislodging him from his present position. Previous reports, however, gave the Afghan Chief as many as 100,000 soldiers, and it may be that he is now only teigning weakness in order to entrap Roberts' force as he did Burrows'.

GEN. GRANT has recently written to Senator Logan one of his pithy, characteristic letters. He places himself at the disposal of the Republican party in the latter part of September. He says that the country cannot afford to allow the Democratic party to get into power until every voter in the United States can vote as he pleases, nd can have his vote counted as it was cast. It probable that the ex-President will preside at one meeting to be held in some part of this tate, and at the meeting to be addressed in Inlanapolis by Senator Conkling.

Nine Chinamen who have been employed on the Canadian Pacific Railroad narrowly escaped with their lives recently. A rock near or on which they stood was blasted, and they were huried into the air in a way which they despised. Two of the men had their skulls badly fractured, and the other seven were more or less injured. Some Celestials who were at a different point on the road suspected that the white foreman of the job was a disciple of Denis Keamey, and that the blasting was a vain trick of his. They tried to reach him, but he was too nimble, and escaped after an exciting chase.

An insignificant and inconsequential faction of the Tory party, beaded by such feath weights as Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Her Drummond Wolff, Lord George Hamilton, a Drummond Wolff, Lord George Hamilton, and others who owe their political existence to their fathers' purses and patronage, propose celebrating the gad-fly annoyance which they have given Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal leaders during the session by a grand banquet. They have invited Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Forster, Sir Charles Dilke, and Labouchere to the banquet by way of a joke. The joke partakes of the stapidity and insolence of its silly authors.

THE Iowa Democrats met in Convention at Des Moines yesterday and resolved that the Cincinnati Convention did a wise thing in nomnating Gen. Hancock and Mr. English; also the convention of the nating Gen. Hancock and Mr. English; also that it acted with commendable good sense in adopting the platform written for it by Henry Watterson. The Democrats then went through the form of nominating Presidential Electors and State officers. The gatnering was unusually harmonious, principally because the nominations were not much sought after. The ticket will be beaten by some 60,000 majority, notwithstanding the sor thrown to the liquor-dealers by standing the sop thrown to the liquor-dealers by the adoption of an anti-temperance resolution.

THE following Congressional nomination were made yesterday: The Hon. John H. Rea-gan (renominated), from the First Texas Dis-trict by the Democrats; Gen. Philip Cook (re-nominated), by the Democrats of the Third Georgia District; George W. Covington, by the First Maryland Democrats in the place of Con-gressman Daniel M. Henry, also a Democrat. The Delaware Republicans nominated the Hon. The Delaware Republicans nominated the Hor John W. Houston for Congress from that State and the Fifth New Jersey Republicans nom inated the Hon. John Hill to succeed Congress man Voorhis, also's Republican. The Hon. Ja A. McKenzie was renominated by the Sec

A MEETING of the National Board of Steam A MEETING of the National Board of Steam Navigation was held at Norfolk, Va., yesterday, and resolutions were passed in favor of memorializing Congress to establish a National Snug Harbor for worthy seamen and officers who become permanently disabled while at their posta, the establishment of training-ships for the education of young men for the naval and mercantile marine service, and also to enact laws to regulate pilotage so as to bring about a uniform system and uniform charges. In reference to the establishment of training-ships the Board pertinently remarks that it is a disgrace that American vessels should be manned by other than American seamen and officered by gentlemen not citizens of the United States.

GAMBETTA is again on the rampage. He flercely denounces the reported agreement entered into between the representatives of the Roman Catholic congregations and Premier De Freycinet, and says that nothing less than De Freycinet, and says that nothing less than the expulsion of all religious congregations will be satisfactory to the French Republicans. There is every indication of a split in the French Cabinet on this question. Curiously enough, M. Le Pere, who resigned his position as Minister of Public Worship rather than enforce the laws against the Jesuits, is now the principal supporter of Gambetta, and has recently made several violent speeches indorsing the most radical ideas of his leader. M. Coustans, Le Pere's successor, is also a strong adherent of Gambetta.

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM FLETCHER, MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM FLETCHER, Spiritualists hailing from Boston, visited England recently on business connected with their "profession." So deftly did they ply their vocation that they managed to obtain a large sum of money and a considerable amount of property from a Miss Davies, of that country. After she parted with her coin and valuables it dawned on the English lady that she was swindled by the Spiritualistic humbugs from Boston. She visited that city recently, and yesterday had the Fletchers arrested. They then turned over to her the ers arrested. They then turned over to her the greater part of the money and goods. Miss Davies returns to England a sadder but mayhap a wiser woman, and the Fletchers will have to hold their séances in a Boston jail cell for some

GEN. EDWARD S. BRAGG was nominated by the Democratic Convention that met yester-day at Sheboygan as the candidate for the Fifth Wisconsin District. Gen. Bragg has practiced law in Fond du Lac since 1850, except four years spent in the Union army, which he entered as a Captain in 1861, and came out as a Brigadier-General after fee's surrender. He commended General after Lee's surrender. He commanded for a time the famous old Iron Brigade, that took part in many of the bloodiest fights of the War. Bragg has always been an active Demo-cratic politician, his first appearance in office biting as a member of the Wisconsin Senate. He was a candidate of the War Democrats and Re-publicans for Congress in 1882, and a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions, in 1868 and in 1872. In 1875 the Democratic mem-bers of the Legislature supported Brage as 1868 and in 1872. In 1875 the Democratic members of the Legislature supported Bragg as their candidate for United States Senator, againgi Matt H. Carpenter, the Republican caucus nominee, until a fusion was finally made between the bolting Republicans and the Democrats, when the latter dropped Bragg and voted for Angus Cameron. Bragg was first elected to the Forty-fifth Congress, and again to the Forty-sixth, receiving 12,382 votes, against 10,285 votes for Smith, Republican, and 4,157 votes for Geddings, Greenbacker. Gen. Bragg is 53 years of age, a good lawyer, a sharp debater, and the smallest man, physically, in the present Congress, except Alexander H. Stephens. He is unpopular with the Demo-Confederates in Congress because he, as Chairman of the Committee on War-Claims, has set his face resolutely against them, all and singular. He is personally popular in his district, and his reflection is highly probable.

Mr. O'Connor did not find a very hearty support or a very large backing for his anti-House-of-Lords resolution in the British House of Commons yesterday morning. Only four Irish members and nine English members voted for the motion. It is to be noted, however, that the English members who voted for the resolution are some of the ablest and most influential men of the Radical section. Besides Bradlaugh and Labouchere, who are well known, there were Sir Wilfrid Lawson, at the same time the wit and the temperance apostile of the House: wilfrid Lawson, at the same time the wit and the temperance apostle of the House; Ashton Dilke, brother of Sir Charles, and proprietor and editor of the largest cir-culating weekly paper in England, the London Dispatch; Mr. Briggs, who suc-cessfully led the opposition in the House to the erection of a statue to the French Prince Imperial in Westminster Abbey: Broadhurst, the workingman, who took Dr. Kenealy's place in the affection of the miners of Stoke-upon-Trent; and Whalley, son to the late Popery-hating, Jesuit-dreading member of that name. The thirteen members are probably the representatives of a larger section of British feeling than all the other members of the House combined. There is no doubt but they will soon receive many accessions, should the Lords continue to obstruct the legislation demanded by the British farmer and the British workingman.

THE meagre support given to O'Connor's THE meagre support given to O'Connor's resolution in the Commons yesterday morning does not by any means express the indignation of the Commons at the mutilation and rejection by the House of Lords of measures passed through the popular assembly. Mr. Arnold, a Liberal member, had given notice of a motion of censure on the Peers for having rejected the Irish Compensation bill, had yesterday, when Mr. Parnell was about to give notice of a motion to make the Irish Hegistration bill a part of the Appropriation bill, he changed his notice of motion to one promising a resolution remonstrating against the rejection of the bill by the Lords, at the suggestion of the Marquis of Hartington. This indicates that the Ministers will support Parnell's resolution.

GARFIELD ON THE TARIFF. The Pittsburg Post has recently compiled and published a statement of Gen. Garfield's votes in Congress on the tariff, to establish the fact that that gentleman was a Free-Trader, a Revenue-Reformer, and an Anti-Pro ist, and therefore an unsafe man for the people of Pennsylvania to support for the Presidency. Ever since the publication of this compilation by the Post that paper has been bloviating after the usual Democratic rate, and challenging all Republican orators and newspapers to publish it, and thus expose Garfield as a Free-Trader. One of the papers thus challenged agreed to republish the Post's record, and in so doing unmere fully attached to it Garfield's record on the tariff prepared by the National Democratic Committee; the two documen's read very strangely when placed side by side. The Post's record seeks to prove Garfield to be a Free-Trader, while Garfield's record, as prepared by the Democratic Committee and published in the Democratic campaign text-book, proves him to be a rascally Protectionist! The fact is, the Democrats of Pennsylvania are all Protectionists, and, hav-ing nothing else to accuse Garfield of, declare him to be a Free-Trader; on the other hand, the Democrats as a party, and outside of Pennsylvania and other manufacturing States, are Free-Traders. The National Democratic pamphlet was not intended for distribution in manufacturing States and districts, and therefore assailed him as an ungodly Protectionist. The publication of the two records-both issued by Democratic authority, one denouncing Garfield as a Free Trader and the other as a Protectionisthave rendered the Democratic twaddle on that subject completely ridiculous not only in Pennsylvania, but also in all other parts of

the country. to be determined not by abstract theories, but upon substantial existing facts. No person in the United States advocates that Free Trade shall be made the National policy in this country. As a theory and as a quesand there are persons who think if the world generally, and human interests, hopes, and ambitions, were much nearer perfection than they are, that universal freedom of trade lennium. In the absence of such a condition of perfectibility, intelligent men, scholars, and practical statesmen address themselves to the consideration of a tariff bill just as they would to any other question of practical taxation. Pennsylvania does not tax farm lands nor mortgages, and in both particulars Pennsylvania shows her wisdom; but Pennsylvania, having coal and iron and steel to sell, demands the most prohibitory taxation on all coal and iron and folly is always disgusting to impartial peo-New England manufactures cotton cloths and is selling them in England, Germany,

preference over the cotton cloths produce in those countries; at the same time New En gland demands prohibitory taxation on all cotton manufactured outside of New En-gland, but would be immensely gratified if she could import coal from Nova Scotia free of tax.. These instances will serve to illustrate the wonderful variance of interests which are involved in the preparation and adjustment of a tariff law.

The question whether we must have taxation by a tariff is not an open one in this

country. That question was closed by the Democratic party in 1860. In that year the majority of the Democratic leaders and a majority of the Democratic States concluded that they would dissolve the Union, and if their purpose was opposed they would insti-tute a war and accomplish the end by force. The War took place; a half million of lives were sacrificed, and the Union expended six thousand millions of dollars to preserve American Nationality. This immense expenditure necessitated loans, creating a debt, and required the payment of interest on that debt, and an annual expenditure exceeding thirty millions of dollars for pensions. The last Democratic President, in turning over the Government to his Republican successor in 1861, also turned over a civil war, with twelve of the present States in declared rebellion, and the the National Government wholly suspended within their limits. To carry on that War, to pay its expenses, to pay principal and interest on the gigantic debt, the Government was compelled to resort to taxation to an extent previously unknown to the American people. It was the cost of getting the Government out of the possession of the Demo-cratic party and Democratic traitors, and of preserving the Union to bless the present and

future generations of liberty-loving people to whom it had become the last hope and the last asylum from general despotism. The tariff, as a means of raising revenue, was necessarily enlarged both as to the objects of taxation and the rate of taxation; and at each session the original scale of duties was extended to include new objects, and the rates of duties were also increased. In this way there grew up a tariff of enormous proportions, which of necessity was protective even to prohibition in many things. After the War, the necessity for revenue co tinuing, the duties were further increased Since 1870, however, there have been modifications, but principally by fits and starts.

The free list has been increased, wisely in some instances and stupidly in others. The average rate of duty has been considerably reduced, but the tariff as it stands is an extraordinary and disgraceful piece of legisla-tion, made up of shreds and patches, and de-manding, independent of all questions of pro-tection, a thorough revision to relieve it of

stencies and absurdities. In dealing with such a question Gen. Garfield has acted intelligently always; he has voted to relieve the law of many crudities and difficulties, and generally endeavored to render the tariff more perfect as a system for raising revenue without doing violence to the existing interests which were dependent on it. He has not voted to make the tariff a mere legislative prohibition of imports; but he has voted to make it productive of the largest possible revenue consistent with the least possible disturbance of existing he has voted to make it productive of the largest possible revenue consistent with least possible disturbance of existing conditions of trade, labor, and the various interests of the whole country. For these votes

whose idea of statesmanship means an un-hesitating agreement with their particular opinions. Thus the Southern Free-Trade Democrats and some of their Northern asso-ciates pertinaciously insist upon the repeal of the taxes on whisky and tobacco, because of the taxes on whisky and tobacco, because these are necessaries of life, largely pro-duced in their section; while, on the other hand, some of the extreme Protectionists of Pennsylvania of both parties favor the re-peal of the taxes on the same articles, and they do this because, to produce the needed revenue, the deficiency will have to be made up from additional tariff taxes on coal, iron, steel, and other articles.

In a Congress made up of men of these op-

posing opinions and representing opposing interests, Gen. Garfield has devoted his efforts to procure intelligent and consistent legislation that had for its general object the best interests of the whole country and the rotection of the special interests of all sections against sudden, violent, and unjust disturbances. Such is the dictate of that in-telligent statesmanship which has marked telligent statesmanship which has marked the whole public life of Gen: Garfield.

A PIECE OF PARTISAN POLLY.

A certain amount of enthusiasm is commendable in a party organ, and a good deal of exaggeration may be tolerated complacently during a political campaign. But actual lies and gross perversion are always evidence of malice or ignorance. Mr. Trum-buil has not materially aided the Democratic cause nor contributed to his own cha election by giving currency to statements which are promptly refuted by the records, nor will the State Register, of Springfield, earn the confidence and gratitude of Democrats by publishing such silly stuff as the fol-

lowing paragraph contains:

All the appearances indicate that the Democracy will carry Illinois this fail. We shall certainly do so if the Democrats of the State of their whole duty, which is to say, if they tak pains to get the full strength of the party to the poils. Some Democrats are doing what they ca "quiet work," which is all well enough; but no body should be deluded with the idea that the Republicans are not awake to the full importance of the election, or with the idea that an portion of the Republican vote will not be polled. The offscholders and the office-hunters are bus in the campaign now, and they will not ceast their efforts until the polls close on the night of the election. Their efforts must be resisted by Democrats who are willing to work for the success of their principles without pay. If we carr the State it will be because of the work done bindividual Democrats in each town, ward, or precinct; if we fail to carry the State it will be because this work is not done. The State of Illinois is in control of the Democrats, and the can win it or lose it as they choose.

What is to be gained by absurd prediction owing paragraph contains:

What is to be gained by absurd predictio of this kind? They do not carry with them the air of conviction and they are so palpably in conflict with all the probabilities that they deceive nobody. Hardly any political event is less likely than that Illinois will go Democratic this fall. The conditions of this ear are not nearly so favorable to Democratic nocess in this State as they were in 1876, and it is scarcely necessary to recall that re-suit. Indeed, it is not worth while to go into any figures to demonstrate the needless absurdity of such a prediction. If it be the purpose of the Democratic organs in Illinois to gain votes from that class of citizens who seek to range themselves on the winning side they will find such effect of their ridiculous audacity completely neutralized by loss of the votes the Democrats incur among citizens who are intelli-gent enough to recognize at first glance the emptiness of this vain boasting. Indeed, we have given the Register's prognostication more prominence in this issue than it would have if it were kept standing in the columns of the Springfield newspaper throughout the entire campaign, because we believe it will actually reduce the Democratic vote. Its glaring improbability is of significance, because it will enable intelligent people to put a proper estimate upon the Democratic bragging that is going on all over the country. ple, and, as a specimen thereof, we wish un-bounded circulation might be given to the Register's brilliant effort in that line.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC There appears to be little or no difference in the methods of the Southern and Northern

Bourbons in their conduct of the pending political campaign. The Northern wing have not advanced so far in ways and means to disfranchise Republicans as the Southern, because they have a class of men to deal with who will not tolerate it, nor do they dare to openly and unblushingly stuff ballot-boxes, having a wholesome fear of Election laws, which are not dead letters in the North as they are in the South; but in violence and sonal assaults their methods are precisely similar, as a few illustrations will show.

In Alabama, during the recent canvass for State officers, not only the Republican but the Greenback meetings were broken up, the speakers driven from the stands, and the listeners dispersed by armed mobs. The same tactics are now pursued in Georgia and Mississippi, and no Republican can address a meeting except at the peril of his life. We have already printed the statement of the United States Inspector of Customs at Brazoria, who was driven out of Texas for daring to address a Republican meeting. In South Carolina, where the campaign is just opening, the Red-Shirt organizations are being revived. The Aiken Journal, published in a locality where these Red Shirts were peculiarly successful in their infamous busi-ness two years ago of attacking and breaking up Republican meetings and driving prominent Republicans out of the State, re-

prominent Republicans out of the State, recently says:

The Radicals have called for a State Convention, to meet at Columbia on the 2d of September. The Convention will put out a State and Congressional ticket. Immediately thereafter every county in the State will place a full county ticket in the field. Alken County, in point of white and black population, being one of the closest in the State, will come in for a large share of attention. When he desires to be so the negro is notoriously secret. He does everything at night, when the whites are asleep. His leaders are still-hunters. The Garfield and Arthur Club in Alken makes considerable bustle, but it strikes us that all this is but part of a deep and well-laid scheme to attract our attention to them and keep us deceived as to the real organizations. The negroes are forming all over the county. It then behooves the Democrats to go to work at once and forestall the plans of the Radicals. The first thing to be done is to reorganize the Red-Shirt mounted clubs. Let every meeting, Democratic or Radical, be fully attended by them.

These Red-Shirt organizations are made up of mounted and fully armed companies of

f mounted and fully armed companies of the ex-Confederate soldiers, who ride about from place to place wherever a Republican meeting is to be held, and break it up by force, and visit prominent Republicans at night in squads and drive them from their homes, and usually out of the county where they reside. They are recognized by the State Government as militia, and no penalty attaches to their lawless acts. In these re spects the Bourbons of the North are closely following in the footsteps of the Southern Ku-Klux. In Maine, the other day, a Republican procession was attacked by a mob of Democrats armed with sticks and stones, and dispersed. At Toledo, O., night before last, a ward organization marching to a Republican rally was attacked with volleys of clubs, sticks, stones, and brick-bats, thrown by a crowd of Democrats who yelled, "Slug'em, boys?" "Hurrah for Hancock and English?" In this disgraceful

m. In Pike County m. In Pike County Republican meetings of been broken up. Speakers have been beked down and beaten. A prominent moora of Petersburg, who was so distinct with the ruffianty conduct of his iates that he came over to the Repubans, was, driven from his home by an ed mob because of his change of polit-views. No negro is safe from violence outhern Indiana who dares to utter his political opinions, and very few of them are the farms. These are the men who are sup-porting Landers for Governor, applaud his ranting, and usually close their meetings by getting drunk and assaulting peaceable cit-izens. In some parts of Indiana whenever a izens. In some parts of Indiana whenever a Republican meeting is to be held the speakers are notified, just as they are in Alabama or Mississippi, that they must not attend. If they do, then the meetings are broken up. The methods of the Northern and Southern Bourbons are very similar, but the

will be different. The Northern Bourbons are dealing with a different sort of men, and their violence will react upon themselves. It makes no votes for the Bourbons, but it adds votes to the Republicans, as will be shown by the result in November. There is a large class of voters, even in the Democratic ranks, who will not patiently tolerate the Yazoo methods in Northern polities. They may be successfully practiced in the South, where Republicans are too weak to defend their rights and the mass of them too ignorant to assert them, but in the North there will be a protest. It may not be felt in the return of violence for violence, for the Republican party is the party of law and the most effect, and that is at the polls. These methods only show how desperate and hopeless is the condition of the Democratic cause in the North. A party that has to resort to clubs and stones for argument

is already beaten. SCHOOL-BOOKS IN THE SOUTH. tention of its readers to the character of the text-books prepared especially for the use of the schools, both public and private, in the South, and given some significant extracts from the "New School History of the United States of America," written by J. S. Blackburn, of Virginia, and W. N. McDonaid, of Kentucky, and published by W. J. C. Dulany & Co., of Baltimore. Among other things it teaches the Southern youth to venerate John C. Calhoun and revere the principles he advocated; to rank Lee with Washington; to regard the German and Irish citizens who fought for the Union as "European mercenaries" and the "trash of Europe," and to believe that the Southern people were "struggling for liberty," and only failed in their glorious effort because they were not united. These few references will serve to recall the character of the "History," which eliberately perverts facts and endeavors throughout to inculcate in the minds of the Southern children the same prejudices, and the same animosity to the people of the North and the National Government, which their fathers cherished.

The Cincinnati Commercial has recently

exposed another of the Southern text-books, which is a fit companion to the "History" from which we have quoted. It is edited by John G. James, Superintendent of the Texas Military Institute, and entitled "The South-Reading and Oratory." It is made up of extracts from speeches, poems, and essays by public men and writers of the South, and these extracts have been selected with a view to firing the inflammable mind of the South-ern youth. The opening selection is by Alex-ander H. Stephens, in which he vaunts the "unsulfied public character" of the Southern people with refreshing indifference to the taint of treason and the disgrace of repudiation which rests upon several of the Southern States, "Southern Reconstruction" is the title of a contribution from Mr. Linton Stephens, in which the validity of the constitutional amendments is disputed on the ground that they were not legally ratified. Mr. Stephens holds that the Southern Legislatures which joined in the ratification of these amendments were "spurious," and that, such being the case, the amendments did not re-ceive the requisit approval of three-fourths of all the States. It is not at all impossible that Mr. Linton Stephens, if alive, may be one of the new Supreme Judges in the event of Democratic success, for it is the wellknown purpose of the Southern leaders to order such reconstruction of the Supreme Court as may be necessary to set aside the constitutional amendments adopted since the War and such other National legislation as the South desires to reject. In the mean-time the youth of the South must be edu-cated to look upon these amendments as null and void, in order that, at any time when the Democrats shall come into power, the necessary influence may be at hand to uproot the results of the War. Ben Hill also figures in this school-book in a speech declaring that there are no Confederates in Congress, and that the Southern people alone have been true to the Constitution. A contribution by W. C. P. Breckinridge predicts that the time will come when men who are now regarded as traitors will figure in American history as the real patriots of the country, and Lee will occupy a higher place than Cromwell does in English history. "Confederate Sovereignties," "majestic ideal of a Sovereign State," "equals among equals," "liege sovereignty," the "God-like Jackson," are samples of the expressions which abound in this volume of Southern oratory, If an American school reader were com-

served up to the youth of the South as model of rhetoric and principle. piled from the Union speeches exclusively, the people of the South would point to it in confirmation of their favorit delusion that the Northern people hate them. Yet there would be infinitly more justification for such a textbook than there is for its Southern counterpart. A Northern feader constructed upon the same plan would have the justification of promoting the National sentiment, inculcatman slavery, and denouncing secession and treason, whereas the manifest purpose of the volume in question is to bring the National idea into contempt, foster a false pride in the effort to destroy the Union, and instill in the youthful minds of the South an enduring ectional hatred of those who preserved the Government. Is it safe or prudent to commit the administration of National affairs into the hands of a people who are instructing the growing generation to dispute Na-

tional sovereignty? And now Germany is sick of the exclusive gold standard. In Germany gold and silver vere legal-tender money, equally, until after the French war, when ner statesmen permit-ted themselves to be seduced into the de-monetization of silver, and into making gold the exclusive standard. In 1875-76 opera-tions under this change began. The silver of the country was called in and was sold for gold, and this gold was coined for the new national standard. The sudden offer of several hundred millions of dollars' worth of silver as builion disturbed the relative value of the results of the several hundred millions of the relative value. of the two metals, and caused that decline in of the two metals, and caused that decline in silver which has to some extent existed ever since. The loss to Germany on the exchange from silver to gold has been variously esti-mated at from forty to sixty millions of dollars. At all events, the loss was so great

millions of silver thaiers stilling, and which were continued as drawn away from Germany, and a limited issue of legal-tender paper was authorized. The German export trade has been materially injured by the new tariff. The continued shipment of gold to the United States has been of some trouble to all the States of Europe, but the drain of gold from Germany has so reduced the stock in the continued states. has so reduced the stock in that country that the banks have been compelled to avail them selves of the legal option, and are now paying out to their creditors the legal-tender thaler pieces. In the meantime, Germany is disgusted with the single-standard abortion and them. tion, and there is a general demand upon the Government to undo the folly of the past five years so far as is possible, and to restore not only the bimetallic system, but also to resume the coinage of national silver of full ion, and there is a general den

THE New York Evening Post has an appreciative notice of Sanford R. Gifford, written evidently by one who knew him well. His method of painting was to study his subject well, make all his preparations, and then wait for a favorable day,—a time which his physical condition, his mood, and the weather all combined to make suitable. When that day came he entered his studio soon after sunrise, locked the door, and worked until just before sunset, resting only a few minutes at noon for a frugal the door, and worked until just before subs-resting only a few minutes at noon for a frug-luncheon of bread and coffee. If any visit called there was no answer to his knockin Neither friends nor potentates could gain a mission to Gifford's studio on that first gremission to Gifford's studio on that first great day when for ten, eleven, or twelve consecutive hours he was getting his picture on canvas. He was the painter of the Indian summer, and if his subject was European it was the beauty of a Greek day, or of an Italian sunset. But when on an occasion he heard that somebody had said he could not paint anything but warmth, the charge so nettled him that he immediately pro-duced the impressive "Kaaterskill Cove Twi-light." Successful, however, as this venture light." Successful, however, as this ver was, he did not care to pursue it further.

EMERY STORES gave the sober sides of Philadelphia a specimen of what a political speech can be, Monday night. Some of his good points were:

points were:

I am a Republican. I have always been a Republican. The Lord was very good to me, and postponed my birth so late that I never had eccasion to vote the Democratic ticket.

Your Chairman is right in saying I was a supporter of Gen. Grant. I was, and in calling me a stalwart I am. [Applause.] I know no more degrees in Republicanism than in eggs. [Laughter.] There is no such thing as a middling good egg. [Great laughter.] There is no rolative Republicanism, no conservatism, no radicalism. They tell me the people want a change. So do I. No Democrat can exceed me there. A change from Hayes to Garfield. I would like this audience to draw a distinction, a clear line of distinction, between the Democratic party and the Democratus. There is a great distinction to be drawn. There are thousands of Democratis better than their party,—none worse. There is a great difference between faving the small-pox and being the small-pox.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune,
CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Will THE TRIBUI
please tell us (1) what Democratic State Legisle
tures, if any, voted to adopt the Thirteens
Amendment to the Constitution of the Unital
States? and (2) in what States were the resolutions of former Republican Legislatures approving the amendment repealed or attempte
to be rescinded by succeeding Democratic Legislatures?

The answers is directly the Chicago Tribune. The answer is direct. (1) No State Legisla

in which the Democrats had a majority in eit House voted to ratify the Thirteenth Ame ment. In no State Legislature did the Den cratic members as a body, or beyond a few eceptions in a few States, vote to ratify a amendment. (2.) The Democratic Legislatures Ohio and of New York, at a subsequent the passed resolutions withdrawing the ratification which had previously been adopted by Republican majorities in the Legislatures of these States.

ALBERT D. SHAW, the United States Co ALBERT D. SHAW, the United States Consulat Liverpool, now home on a visit, told a reporter of the New York Tribune what. In his judgment, were the special advantages possessed by Englishmen in the manufacture of textile fabrics. First, the humidity of the climate is favorable. Secondly, the construction of their mills is better than that of American manufacturers. They build weaving-aheds one story in hight with glass roofs. The foundations are solid and substantial. These sheds give a better light than can be obtained in any building in stories, and the solid foundations prevent the vibration of the machinery. Thirdly, there is a distinct class of operatives, content to follow the business from generation to generation, and their skill is consequently higher than that of American laborers. Fourthly, cheap capital keeps the mills moving Fourthly, cheap capital keeps the mills mov at a very low rate of profit.

Cor. Mosby writes home to a friend that he has been treated as a deserter by his Southern acquaintances and neighbors ever since he joined the Republican party. The South has imitated Saturn in devouring his own children. Longstreet is another who has suffered. Col. Mosby continues: "Gen. Longstreet—who in the last scepe of the great drama might have said, with almost as much truth as Ney did on the frozen banks of the Beresina, 'I am the rear guard of the Grand Army '—has been discovered to have been no soldier at all. As Longstreet is now a Republican and his great antagonist on that eventful field is the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, I have no doubt but that before the close of the campaign the Southern people will be persuaded to believe that it was Hancock and not Longstreet who led the Virginians in that immortal charge that will forever rank them on glory's page with those who won the trophies of Marathon and Thermopylis."

THE following letter was written by Gen. Grant to Gen. John A. Logan, not long ago, in response to an invitation extended to the ex-President to preside at a Garfield and Arthur mass-meeting to be held in New York:

Monitor Springs, Colo., Aug. 12, 1880.—My Dran Grn. Logan: I left this place two weeks ago for an extended tour through San Luis Park and the Gunnison country, and hence have only just received your letter of the 28th of July. I will be going East the latter part of September, and will gladly attend any meeting intended to further the success of the ticket headed by Garfield and Arthur. I agree with you that it will not do to be beaten now. We should never be beaten until every man who counts, or represents those who count in the enumeration, to give representation in the Electoral College, can cast his vote just as he cast it. Yours truly,

CYRUS W. FIELD, in explaining to a re-

CYRUS W. FIELD, in explaining to a reporter why he had withdrawn from the Directory of the Manhattan Railway Company, told a good story drawn from the Boecher case. It seems that during the progress of the trial one of the lawyers asked Mr. Beecher if he would be willing to hold a conference on Sunday. "O yes," he replied; "and I have good warrant for that, because the Holy Book justifies the pulling of the ass out of the pit on Sunday, and I am sure I know of nobody who could have got into a deeper pit or have been a bigger ass than I have been in this case." Mr. Field wouldn't go into particulars, but he did consent to say that, while he was selling out of the Manhattan, he was buying into the New York Company.

GEN. BUTLER'S affection for the Solid South is of recent date. In 1862 he wrote and had publicly gosted in New Orleans the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, May 15, 1862.—General Order No. 28: As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subjected to repeated insulis from the women (calling themselves ladies) of New Orleans, in return for the most scruppious non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that hereafter, when any female shall, by word, gesture, or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her vocation. By command of Maj.-Gen. Butler.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

THE great-granddaughter of Patrick Henry is in distress. It is sad that the great-granddaughter of Patrick Henry is in distress. But gratitude is not sny more nereditary in this

KEPPLER has an extra-good cartoon in the last number of Puck. Hancock, Lamar, Ben Hill, Wade Hampton, and William H. Barnum are represented inspecting "The Democratio

Democratic war-horse, a headless doni-ing two ends and talls, one labeled " Inflation," and the other "South-State-and sewed together in the middle. Hans tight of this monstrosity, exclaims: loott! Am I to be the head of that?" Of teles in the museum are recording ticles in the museum are repudiate slave-tracking blood-hound, lamp-pos for negroes, rails rieden by Union mes dispatches, the rag-baby, Andersonvii ton, Booth's pistol, Jeff Davis' hoop-s

THE heads of the two great posen measured by hatters, who has esults thus: J. A. Garfield... Chester A. Arth

clined an invitation to a political barbecus with remark: "Circumstances will hardly adm of my leaving this post of danger." So it a post of danger." He adds, "We are confident counting on the vote of the great Employment State." Just so; and the Democrats in the great Employment State are "confidently counting."

CAPT. Eaps is urged by the Californians to try his ship-railway scheme on a small scale on the Columbia River, where the Government is grubbing at a canal that will require ten years for its completion. The ships required to be transported there would be of only 800 tons burden. If Capt. Eads couldn't carry them he would not be able to do anything with ocean steamships. The Government might give him a trial on a small scale.

The chief objection to Capt Howgate, who has been urged for the head of the Signal Service, seems to be that he did not come out of the West Point red-tape factory. Neither did Gen. Myer, for the matter of that. Judging from experience, the less red-tape there is about the Weather Bureau the better. It is a growing institution, and ought not to be cramped by old-flow prejudices.

VERMONT will be taken in out of the cold vermost will be taken in our of the cold next Tuesday. The canvass has been very active. The Republican majority was 2.25 in 1872, and has ranged from that down to 18.05 in 1878. Anything more than 20,000 will be not Re-publican gain. The Green Mountain State can be depended on to pitch the key right for the music of the future in November.

Colloguy of a Philadelphia Press reporter with Judge Jeremiah S. Black, Aug. 30;
"Do you look upon Gen. Garfield as being a strong a man as his party could have nominated Judge?" "Intellectually he is the strongest man and morally he is the equal of any man in a party."

"A FAIR and free ballot is the pledge." Ben Buller A PARK and free oallot is the piedge of the Democracy to this country."—Ben Buller, And how has that piedge been redeemed? An J. H. Bandall, Gen. Weaver, and the other Greenback crators who stumped Alabama in July. Ask a half a million distranchised colored

The late Dr. Jackson, of Massachusetts, was awarded a prize of 2,500 francs by the French Academy for the discovery of etheriation, but an equal prize was given to Dr. W. T. G. Morton for the application of etherization to surgical operations; and neither of the bench-claries was satisfied with the result.

It is suggested that a singular phenomenon connected with the famous statue of Memous at Thebes, which has been the cause of much speculation for centuries, finds a scientific solution in the paper read by Prof. Alexander Bell on the production and reproduction of sound by means of light.

A FEW. days since a vote for President was taken on board of a train of cars on the way from Indianapolis to Cotumbus. The poll stood: Garfield, 3t; Hancock, 37; "Greenback," L Upon inquiry, it was ascertained that Gen. Weaver was aboard the train.

"It' is the educated few who do all the mischief in politics," says Gen. Butler. A cunning apology for the Solid South, but it will not answer. The ignorant many there are Republicans, and the educated few are buildcaing.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Graphic in Al-

Methought I heard a voice, cry Sleep no more! Macbeth does murder sleep.

THE Prince of Wales has written to Lady Courts that "he hopes she will not close a brilliant career by a grave mistake." The young scapegrace has become moral. The idea of marriage is shocking to him.

Miss Vanderrill saw or heard some-thing about Viscount Dupplin in London that made her change her mind. Papa doesn't ob-ject to buying a title, but he doesn't care to buy a rake along with it.

BEN BUTLER says: "My experience has been that in giving a man a Federal office one makes ninety-nine enemies and one ingrate." Can Boss Simmons be the "ingrate"?

friends!" is an objurgation Mr. English a have saved for the day after election. It is a long time since Coffee-Pot Wallace has prophested that Hancock would surely carry Pennsylvania.

THAT was a good jest of Storrs' al desiring a change—from Hayes to Gar will Hayes like it?

"Speaking of fences reminds me that mine are down."—B. P. Butter. "Sam Tilden would be a better man in my place."—Ashmend Bartlett. One Mason will never cheat another-if

competitive drills be excepted.

We are afraid that the mastodon will turn out to be only a St. Louis girl's slipper. "I see that Maud S. is already playing my old game of a farewell tour."—Goldsmith Moth.

"The Union must be preserved. The last batch of bait you sent works splendidly."

President Wheeler.

"It is cheaper to keep a cow than to milk."—B. Franklin. "It is also cheaper to up a giri than to keep her in candy."—O

Mr. Webb Hayes has not been heard of lately, and there is an impression abroad that his pass between Toledo and Washington has expired.

Alls Sara Bernhardt will be accounted to this country by her son. If anybody who reads this item wants an explanation of it they must write to Sara. The business of this column is to state facts, not to give opinions.

An American youth has gained the first prize at the Paris Conservatoire of Music for playing on the trombone. It is a great credit to this country that people have to cross the ceess to capture prizes of that character.

Mr. Henry Trying, the English actor.

Mr. Henry Irving, the English actor, offered to come to this country for \$2,000 night, but his terms were not accepted. Mr. Irving has evidently mistaken his profession. Such unlimited cheek is lost outside of the map busi-

Mike Tobin, a retired prize-fighter of Troy, is described by a local paper as living peacefully in a little cottage with an aged aunt. Solomen said: "Go to the ant, thou singgard," but this is believed to be the first instance of a singler going to his aunt.

There was a no

There was a not ham, Masa, last we se years old, was When it is knows played a bass viol thirty years, the fa age is indeed remar. Dr. Beard recent of a lecture, to "the that for convenient haps the Doctor we few more high-tone or the k

Why am I sa The sea was Why am I sad? I fear my su

SPIRIT OF The Illinois

leader: "The des frage of the negroe all the means of and brutal force, is at least nine-tenth section of our co-protestation and o things forced upon southerners regar things forced upon southerners regardeners as a dwrong and as a soin other countries looked upon. As exists there is not and untrammeled franchise on the the South, exceptors should and revolt a of their white entire them at least tents. ting them at leas hood. In this lies controversy and tive franchise of simply demonstra they are not defer place weapons of chings, but we cann mecessary amount of them. Only libe last,—not the lib granted. What we is nothing after a same with the a hallucination to it is an inborn reaches, liberty a were always the po-conflicts. These of ed from generatic elective franchise will be continued a grament, just like it as long as no inbor an admixture to the they are not d

whole machinery is the case in the S have been endows political rights an accution of which dapability and cle rights and privalent of the property of the peoples of the people o over right. As

rely exclusive States. If the ri come a reality in the time when the negro by energy and intel regard to Ben Buti to his vomit. He is publican party the Democratic nothing by the eyed renegade represents the St the power that all the bad, but never sounds comical to Garfield and Cre very time when Cre Butler was the vol

gust! Will he accord buking sin is not tion." About Secr livered at Cincinna follows: "The Re follows: "The Re have been open of manner in the Stat speech. The speec upod the thousand listeners, and sprea ment it eannot fail all circles far and his speech a synops ness situation of the important even last few years, and each of the two par has accomplished. empty declamation each of the two parhas accomplished.

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the part of Kelly, believe in his read are credulous fool is very doubtful. It fer and dicker wit Kelly wants the cit wants to retain the this purpose he will dicker with the purpose he will cretimate and, eventually, the Kelly could be trumight gain in local as an offset, perhaps do by his support cannot trust John H.

Louis Schade, wh Washington, D. C., deserved rebuke fr Washington Sentin cumpaigns always mask, has dispense and the real Dem before us. Scha-nomination of if Bayard was Democrats his pa of honest money, a now fills his shee sgainst Garfield at

two great parties have tters, who have tallied the

ed by the California cut by the Californians to cheme on a small scale on where the Government is not will require ten years. The ships required to be ald be of only 800 tons bur-couldn't carry them he o do anything with ocean ernment might give him a n to Capt. Howgate,

a to Capt. Howgare, who a head of the Signal Service did not come out of the factory. Neither did Gen. of that. Judging from d-tape there is about the letter. It is a growing inset to be cramped by oldcanvass has been very an majority was 25,333 in

adelphia Press reporter

ballot is the pledge of country."—Ben Butler, dge been redeemed? Ask Weaver, and the other no stumped Alabama in illon distranchised colored son, of Massachusetts, e of 2,500 francs by the the discovery of etheriza-ze was given to Dr. W. T. lession of etherization to

at a singular phenome-e famous statue of Mem-has been the cause of centuries, finds a scientifio read by Prof. Alexander ion and reproduction of

e a vote for President a train of cars on the way of minbus. The poll stood: k, 27; "Greenback," I ascertained that Gen

ed few who do all the avs Gen. Butler. A cun-lolid South, but it will not many there are Repub-ated few are buildozing

and a voice, cry es has written to Lady es she will not close a ave mistako." The young ne moral. The idea of

saw or heard some-Dupplin in London that mind. Papa doesn't ob-

"My experience has nan a Federal office one emies and one ingrate." he "ingrate"?

nce Coffee-Pot Wallace Hancock would surely

st of Storrs' about his n Hayes to Garfield. But

s not been heard of mpression abroad that o and Washington has

t will be accompanied son. If anybody who an explanation of it they business of this column five opinions.

I has gained the first servatoire of Music for the. It is a great credit to be have to cross the ocean at character.

the English actor, country for \$2,500a night, or accepted. Mr. Irving n his profession. Such controlle of the map busi-

d prize-fighter of Troy, aper as living peacefully in aged aunt. Solomon thou singgard," but this list instance of a singger

Pageta, and is a type, in appearance at least, of the bold, bad man of a society drama. He is ap-parently 40 years of age, and is well built, and inclined to fullness of figure. His crisp, glossy black hair is closely cut, but still curls over his builet-shaped head; his complexion is a pale dive, and he wears a mustache and slight side-

There was a notable gathering at Framing-There was a notable gathering at Framing-ham, Mass., last week, when Dexter Hemenway, 85 years old, was visited by his six brothers. When it is known that Mr. Hemenway has played a bass viol in the Baptist Church for thirty years, the fact of his reaching such a ripe age is indeed remarkable.

Dr. Beard recently referred, in the course Dr. Beard recently referred, in the course of a lecture, to "that higher form of evolution that for convenience's sake we call man." Per-haps the Doctor would kindly throw together a few more high-toned words that will describe a baby,—one of the kind that feels lonesome with-cut the stomach-ache.

Why am I sad? The golden-rod Blooms in the resper's track:
The autumn breeze is sweet, aithough

It sings a coronach! In June the woods were not more fair, The sea was not more blue,
The mountains blended in the sky
With no more lovely hue.
Why am I sad? An awful dread

Haupts me and will not down; I fear my summer girl will meet;

My other girl in town.

centres of the two great parties. The inird party finds hardly my consideration among the people any more."

The Westliche Poat does not seem to be satisfied with the political status of the City of St. Louis and the State of Missouri. It writes as follows: "While we are enjoying better times and a greater prosperity, the people should see to it that our political status should improve also. In order to do this they must take a greater interest in political affairs. What miserable intrigues have not been uncovered again! Is it not disgusting when a candidate for a Judgeship must pay a heavy sum of money in order to gain his nomination, and when that money is used for the purpose of forcing upon the Convention a candidate for the office of Governor, then we may well ask, Where will all this end? What administration will that be of a man who obtained his office by such foul means? What a diagrace is it to see a man nominated for a high State office who has stolen thousands of dollars of the people so money! What a discouraging state of affairs is it when even a Republican, in order to gain the nomination as a member of Congress, intrigues and plays with the Democrats under the same cover? The fixets and politicians by trade are in the lead again, simply because the people do not take part in the primaries and nominating conventions. It is the same old song over again. This political apathy on the part of the better classes of the people may yet be the cause that the Democrats and Rebels gain possession of the Federal Government. The people should consider that only by eternal vigilance liberty can be preserved." SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

Spirit Of The German Press.

The Historic Stoate-Zeitung has the following laster: "The destruction of the right of surings of the enegroes on the part of the South, by all the means of cuntings, fraud, faithfeath, and the surings of the enegroes on the part of the South, by all the means of cuntings, fraud, faithfeath, and the surings of the enegroes on the part of the South, by all that since-tenths of the population of the state of the surings and the sur

rely exclusively upon the Northern States. If the right of suffrage ever shall become a reality in the South it will only be at the time when the negroes have elevated themselves by energy and intelligence to the position of a respect-commanding class of the Southern people, and cease to be the poor miserable wretches who submit without resistance to all intimidation, fraud, and violence." people, and cease to be the poor miserable wretches who submit without resistance to all intimidation, fraud, and violence."

The Cincinnati Volkablati has the following in regard to Ben Butler: "Ben Butler has returned to his vomit. He is a Democrat again. The Republican party has lost nothing by this desertion, and we must admit at the same time that the Democratic party has gained nothing by the accession of the squintered renegade to its ranks. Butler represents the Satanic element in politics, the power that always strives to accomplish the bad, but never creates any good. It really sounds comical to hear him expectorate about Garfield and Credit Mobilier, because at the very time when Oredit Mobilier, because at the very time when Oredit Mobilier flourished Gen. Butler was the volunteer defender of all those Congressmen who were reputed to be mixed up and entangled in its crooked affairs. And now be distorts and rolls his eyes in virtuous disgust! Will he accomplish anything? Satan rebuking sin is not a very entertaining apparition." About Secretary Sherman's speech delivered at Cincinnati the same paper writes as follows: "The Republican campaign could not have been opened in a more opportune manner in the State of Ohio than by Sherman's speech. The speech had a powerful effect upon the thousands and thousands of attentive listeners, and spread about as a campaign document it cannot fail to have great influence in all circles far and wide. Mr. Sherman gives in his speech a synopsis of the political and business situation of the country. He reviews all the important events which occurred during the last few years, and demonstrates clearly what each of the two parties has attempted to do, and has accomplished. His speech is free from, all empty declamations; Sherman deals in facts. And in the light of facts he demonstrates to whom the people are indebted for the bettering of their situation, for the prosperity they now enjoy, and for the prosperous condition in which the finances of the country now stand.

And the control of th In reference to the New York State elections, the Tammany and anti-Tammany factions of the Democratic party seem to have made an agreement. But the Hancockian New York State-Zeitung places little confidence in all these demonstrations of peace and good will on the part of Kelly, and declares that all who believe in his readiness to support Hancock are credulous fools. That paper says: "This a very doubtful. In secret, Mr. Kelly will barster and dicker with the Republicans, anyhow. Kelly wants the city offices, and, above all, he wants to retain the office as Controller. For this purpose he will sucrifice everything, under all circumstances.—Congressmen. Legislators, and, eventually, the Presidential ticket. If Kelly could be trusted, all the advantages he might gain in local politics could be regarded as an offset, perbaps, for all the good he could by his support of Gen. Hancock. But we cannot trust John Kelly!"

Louis Schade, who edits the Beer-Sentines at Washington, D. C., receives the following well-deserved rebuke from the Westliche Poet: "The Washington Sentines, which between election mank, has dispensed with that political utensil, and the real Democrate and demagor stands before us. Schade protested against the homination of Tilden, and said that it Bavard was not mominated by the Democrate his paper would, in the interest of honest money, support John Sherman. He how fills his sheet with the choicest venom against Garfield and Arthur, taken from the Rew York Sun. That Garfield's position on the famochal questions is even more advanced and

Louis Schade, who edits the Beer-Sentinel at Washington, D. C., receives the following well-deserved rebuke from the Westliche Post: "The Washington Sentinel, which between election empaigns always wears the independent mask, has dispensed with that political utensil, and the real Democrat and demagor stands before us. Schade protested against the nomination of Tilden, and said that it Bavard was not nominated by the Democrats his paper would, in the interest of honest money, support John Sherman. He now fills his sheet with the choicest venom arainst Garfield and Arthur, taken from the New York Sun. That Garfield's position on the hanceful questions is even more advanced and defined in favor of honest money than that of the summary and his sword has indorsed in his ignorance the most dangerous plans of the silver-bugs, does not seem to have entered the cranium of the wise age of the Sentinel. This last accusation against Hancock has even been made by

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1880-TEN PAGES. CRIMINAL NEWS

A Philadelphia Butcher Elopes with a Saloonkeeper's Wife,

The Pittsburger Volksblatt writes as follows:

"Gen. Weaver, the Presidential candidate of the Greenbacker, has returned from the South, where he delivered a series of stump-speeches in the interest of his party. He is disgusted. His last hope now is the State of Maine. But he feels not much encouraged at the prospects, and he seems to be afraid that this last soapbubble will soon burst. He has made some confidential expressions, from which we draw the certain conclusions that before long he will join the Garfield column. This change of base on the part of Mr. Weaver may occur at any day. It is certain that the disintegration of the Greenback party is proceeding very fast, and the present Presidential campaign will wipe it, as a National party, out of existence. So called side-shows have in this great confile to chance of success, no right of existence. Closer and closer the masses are drawing around the centres of the two great parties. The third party finds hardly my consideration among the people any more." And Murders His Paramour on Arriving at San Francisco.

The Terrible Tale Told by a Daughter Accompanying the Guilty Pair.

Several Additional Bond Forgeries Traced to the Door of Alliger.

James Kingen Stabbed and Killed by Brakeman in Kansas City.

KILLED HIS PARAMOUR. Philadelphia Times, Sept. 1

People residing on Market street, near Thirty-first, who had a morsel of gossip in April last when Thomas G. Klink, a saloon-keeper at 3136 Market street, terminated an intimacy with the wife of George Beck, butcher, of 5106 Market street, by eloping with her, have had their interest in the affair revived by the return of Beck's little dayse. revived by the return of Beck's little daughter, Lillie, from San Francisco, with the horrible story that Klink has murdered his para-

mour.
The acquaintance between the two began mearly three years ago, when Klink first and the cold man's body was found in a manure ple, where it had evidently been for two or three days.

Jono no his own account at 3138, and not long after Mrs. Beek became so infaturated that she abandoned her husband and two children and went to live with Klink, whose allowed his children to visit their mother. It is said Beek took things couly and allowed his children to visit their mother. It is as a been too the city, and Klink then persuaded Mrs. Beek to go beek to her husband, and the latter condoned her offense and discontinued divorce proceeds the beard these stories, but the woman easily threw him off the scent by telling him these bleek again. Beek heard these stories, but the woman easily threw him off the scent by telling him these bleeks. Beek's suspicious were alleger. On April 14 he went off to his stalls in South Street Market. When hereturned in the afterhoon he was informed that his wife and the diagner of the second house cast of the stall of the convered that his wife and the stall is a stall and the company by resorting to extreme the fact that Mrs. Beek had, before going away, helped herself to sood of her auband's money, and that Klink had sainty the stall had been as the stall that the stall had been a stall the stall that the stall had been as the stall the stall that the work in the stall had been as the stall that the stall had the stall that the work in the stall had the stall that the work in the stall had the stall that the work in the stall had the stall that the work in the stall had the stall that the work of the road been stall that the work in the stall had the departments is progressing satisfactories and the stall that work men in other cities on the line of the condition of the stall had the stall that the work in the machines of the condation; stall the work of the road been stall that the work in the machines of the condation; stall the work of the road been stall the stall and the departments is progressing satisfactories and the nearly three years ago, when Klink first came upon the scene as bartender at 3130 Market street. In 1878 Klink started a sa-

his father beat him with a cane. The affair will probably reach a church trial, and a di-vorce between Mr. Sluter and his wife may result. The family is among the best in every respect of our city, and this affair has created a great deal of comment.

STABBED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 2.—About 10 o'clock to-night, James Kingen, yardman for the Union Pacific Railway, was stabbed to the heart by W. R. Warrington, a Chicago & Alton brakeman. Both the men had been drinking, and Warrington was set upon by Kingen and friends, and defended himself with a common pocket-knife. He was followed from a saloon, and, after hitting at his assailants, ran away, not knowing that anything serious had occurred. Kingen walked about 100 yards and them dropped dead. An investigation proved that the knife had severed one of the main arteries. Warrington has been arrested, and claims that he only acted in self-defense.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—The case of Mrs. and Mr. William Fletcher, Spiritualist mediums, charged by Miss Davies, of England, with obtaining a large amount of property from ner under false pretension, has been the subject of police investigation, which has resulted in the arrest of Mps. Eletcher and recovery from her of a large amount of diamonds and other property identified as belonging to Miss Davies. Fletcher was also found, and has promised to restore the property of Miss Davies in his possession. FALSE PRETENSES.

MURDERED. MUNICIPELED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 2.—Francis A. White, who had been living with an old man on a farm in Arapahoe County, tweive miles south of Arapahoe, Village, took his departure rather mysteriously with the old man's team a few days ago, and, foul play be-ing suspected, search was made yesterday, and the old man's body was found in a manure pile, where it had evidently been for two or three days.

"POOR TOM'S A COLD."

A Bit of Red-Oak Justice in Pickaway County, Ohio.
Tom McDaniel Taken from a Sick Bed and Hanged by Vigaliants.
History of a Notorious Bongh Who Has Torroriond the Community for Year.

Mistory of a Notorious Bongh Who Has Torroriond the Community for Year.

Sensete Contents Commercial Countries of the State Pair from the norther part of Pickaway County brought the report this morrorion was victime the Colonia and Eventual Programs of the Work of the State Pair from the norther part of Pickaway County brought the report the morrorion asset Commercial Point, as it is now called by a special Torrorion, in the norther was sent of Pickaway. It is twenty miles from Cricevilla, the Pickaway County Programs and the Pickaway. It is twenty miles from Cricevilla, the Pickaway, It is twenty miles from Cricevilla, the Pickaway of the Pickaway



mother said, she would eat, but refused utter to take any medicine, chutting her teeth a tishtiy together as to preclude the possibility of administering anything in the way of need of the form weeks coning he wednesday she had refused to eat anything and had subsisted continely upon water as two spoonfuls of milk each day. As a result the flesh had wasted from her, and whe we saw her she was really nothing but sli and bone, and when her mother raised he up we could almost see the bones protruding from the skin at the neek. Her arms were no any thicker than a man's finger, and were alight as a feather. She had a lead that would see a sculptor whild, so delicate and finely proportioned was it. Fully four feet in length, this semblance of a woman would not exceed fifteer pounds in weight. There on that cot lay the poor suffering child, and to see its eyes light u with pleasure as its mother approached in best side indicated plainly that it recognized her While we were there the mother carried fit. goolet of water, and the pooremachised creatur quaffed it with an eagerness that told plainly of a fever coursing through its veina.

all phidel

of Semicistic

The alarm from Box 47 at 8:02 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the basement of the four-story building No. 225 Chart street, occupied by Henry Miller, a painter. The fire was caused by a defective chimney connected with the furnace of the Benton House, next door, admitting fire to the celling of the first floor. One of the tonants called the attention of Mr. MoNeill, the owner, to this defect less than a week are, but he said nothing could be done. He thinks differently now. The damage to the building amounts to about 350.

A still alarm to Engine No. 5 at 2:20 yesterday morning was caused by a fire among some old rags at No. 100 West Jackson street, owned by G. C. Vanderbilk. Damage, \$18. The alarm from Box 47 at 8:08 ye

AT TAYLORSVILLE, IND. AT TAYLORSVILLE, IND.

Special Dupates to The Calcage Tribusa.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Sept. 2.—The saloon of A. J. Morgan, at Taylorsville, near here, caught fire Wednesday morning, and the flames rapidly spread to the adjoining building, occupied by T. Fuip with a grocery and general store. The Post-Office was mext to this, and it. too, was burned. Fuip's lines will reach \$5,000, on which there is \$5,500 inserance. Morgan was damaged to the extent of \$2,000; insurance, \$1,500. The building occupied by the Post-Office was uninsured, and was valued at \$1,000.

AT FITCHBURG, MASS.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Sept. 2.—The piano-case factory at Leominster, owned by Steinway & Son, of New York, was burned this morning. Some of the workmen saved their tools, and a few unfinished cases were saved, but the buildings, some tools, and most of the steek are a total loss. The loss is estimated at \$15,000; insurance, \$13,000.

AT WALTON, IND.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—The Gazette's Kokomo, Ind., special says the flour and saw mill and excelsior factory of G. W. Bishop at Walton burned this morning. Loss, \$18,000; small insurance.

LORD'S LATEST.

The B. & C. Red-Book—Its Value as a Text-Book for Political Reference, and its Exceeding Beauty as a Work of Typographical Art.

The Bultimore & Ohio, since Mr. Lord assumed sway of the Passenger Department, has most emphatically come to the front in taking and at the same time elegant advertising matter. Recognizing the elevation of taste in matters of an advertising character and the demand as well for something of more value than the more setting forth of the advantages of the read, the B. & O. has just issued what it terms the "Red-Book." It is beyond all comparison the cleverest thing of the kind ever issued by a railroad company, and not only this, but as a specimen of typographical art it is a perfect som. The cover, designed and engraved by the American Bank-Note Company, and the book itself from the press of Knight & Leonard, of this city, very many persons will keep it for its beauty alone. But while the artistic has been the aim in the external appearance, the costents of the little work will be found of the utmost value from now until the close of the present political stroggle. Without pretentions, and singly setting forth facts, the B. & O. Bed-Book is beyond all comparison the handlest and most compact political stayt-hook of the campaign. Compiled, re-

WASHINGTON.

A Tardy Pardon for Revenue-Agent Springs, in South Carolina,

Who Was Imprisoned Simply Because He Persisted in Punishing Moonshiners.

ster-General Maynard Adresses the Members of the Tennessee Club.

A New Plan for Furnishing the Country with a Fractional Currency,

By Issuing Divisible Greenbacks of Small

A SOUTHERN OUTRAGE.

M OFFICE INCARCERATED FOR PERFORMING HIS DUTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—Another hapter of South Carolina infamy was ended oday. The fact that the Governor of the late has issued a tardy pardon to a Federal knew was unjusty conr whom he knew was unjustive conned by State law will not atone the
se against humanity or against the NaThe Commissioner of Internal Revreceived this afternoon the following

gram:

LUBRIA, S. C., Sept. 2.—Green B. Raum,
missioner of Internal Revenue: W. L. Springs,
Special Deputy Collector, who for more than
years has been a convict in the State Penilary, has been pardoned. E. M. BRATTON.
he history of the conviction and pardon
collector Springs furnishes another illustion of the hostility to Federal laws which

in many portions of the South, and of ase with which State communities South ediance to National authority through redium of false charges in State Courts a subservient judiciary. Springs, as ty Collector, and his brother, Rufus Deputy Collector, and his brother, Rufus Springs, as Deputy Marshal, were very active against the moonshiners, particularly against the famous outlaw Redmond. They so vigorously executed the Federal law that the moonshiners determined to be rid of them, and Rufus Springs

WAS WAYLAID AND MURDERED.

W. L. Springs, who was much more wary and suspicious of the class of people with whom he had to deal, could not be wayla id, who were many attempts to do so.

igh there were many attempts to do so. rse was finally had by those who defy course was finally had by those who defy tional authority to the State Courts. In of Springs' raids upon the moonshiners, re was a hand-to-hand conflict with the laws in which Springs knocked down one the moonshiners with the butt of his gun, clubbed him. He was arrested for an ault, under a State law, indicted, a bench warrant was issued. was arrested, and was about be removed to the distant, wild region are the alleged assault occured, in order, prings believed, that he might be lynched the confederates of the moonshipers HE HAD STOLEN

sliver watch from a colored man, possibly \$3 or \$4. He was tried, ras no evidence against him except upported statement of one ignorant. There was no collateral evidence, that his present successor, who witnessed the trial, pronounced it a mockery of justice.

THE OUTRAGE SEEMED TO BE INTENSIFIED by the fact that soon afterwards the Federal Administration, in a spirit of wonderful clemency, amnestied not only the particular moonshiners, but 378 moonshiners all told in tiat section, and let them go free upon a mere plea of guility. This fact was used to aid in securing a pardon for Springs, but it was without effect. Springs was not only not pardoned, but the malevolence of the Southern opponents of Federal law followed him to prison, where the malicious report was tated that he was a very dangerous man, and on that account this Federal officer was compelled to work with a chain and ball attached to his leg for seven months of the Feriod of his confinement. After Wade Iampton became Senator earnest efforts were made to induce him to jutterfere, but he till declined. Finally Judge Mackay, a ind-hearted man, who was here in Washington, was informed of the details of the ase by Commissioner Raum, and it is doubters through Judge Mackay's efforts that the ardon has finally been granted.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

AN ADDRESS LAST EVENING.

Special Dispatch to The Obleago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—The Tennessee Republican Club this evening gave a screnade to Horace Maynard, Postmaster-General. Mr. Maynard was happily introduced by Congressman Houck, of Tennessee.

Mr. Maynard complimented the citizens of Washington upon the beauty of the National Capital, which, he said was not surpassed by that of any European city; noticed the changes which have been witnessed since the panic, when he left for Constantinople, and regretted that one of the few dark spots was the fact that his State of Tennessee had solied its reputation by an alliance with the Hepudiators. His allusions to the National canvass and to the Republican candidates were received with the heartiest applause. Secretary Thompson also spoke.

The Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—Postmaster-

nated through the press, have a powerful influence upon the people. Let our public men discuss all manuer of important questions fully and unresorvedly before the people, and when the turn of the ballot-ox comes around let every man who has the right vote without being obstructed. Let us have an honest count, and abide the result. We can afford to be beaten at a fair election, but we cannot afford to have a political ballot-box. This is a great question, and behind it lies the great future of our land and the destiny of our children.

In conclusion, Mr. Maynard referred to Gen. Grant's visit abroad, and the respect in which our name and flag were held. "A citizen of this country," he said, "has lately traveled in foreign lands unattended except by the fame of being the highest representative of American citizenship, American soldiership, American statesmanship. Honors were paid him in profusion. Emperors vied with Kings, Princes with nobles, to do him honor. Great as the man was, and is, he was also the representative of a country which is universally beloved and respected. Be it ours to maintain its integrity and honor."

Secretary Thompson followed Mr. Maynard in a brief speech.

DIVISIBLE BANK NOTES.

A NEW PLAN SUGGESTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—Considerable comment has appeared recently with regard to the advisability of reviving, for the convenience of commerce, the fractional currency. The facilities afforded by the new system of registering packages by mail for making purchases of small articles from a distance makes it very desirable that there distance, makes it very desirable that there should be in existence some circulating medium of smaller denomination than the dollar which may be sent by mail. Maj. Powers, Chief Clerk of the Treasury De-Powers, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, proposes to meet this demand by issuing greenbacks, of the denomination of \$1 and \$2, which may be divisible into halves and quarters. His plan is to have the face of the note printed as at present. The back he would have divided into four sections, each bearing a separate obligation on the part of the Government for its redemption. These may be issued as they are called for, and may pass in their complete form until the holder finds occasion to cut them for the purposes of change, when their tendency will be toward the Treasury for redemption as mutilated currency. By an order of the Treasurer, issued by Mr. Spinner, the regular greenbacks now current are redeemable when cut in two or more pleces, the amount being proportionate to the size of the pieces presented. If Congress should authorize the adoption of Maj. Powers' proposition, it will merely legalize this long-standing practice.

NOTES AND NEWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—All the bureaus of the Interior Department was closed to-day out of respect to the memory of ex-Secretary of the Interior McClelland, whose funeral took place this afternoon.

SILVER PURCHASES. The Treasury Department to-day purchased 625,000 ounces of fine silver for delivery at the Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints.

CASUALTIES.

A MARINE CITY VICTIM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 2.—A body supposed to be that of a woman was found and Marine City at Alcona to-day by a diver be-longing to the wrecking schooner Lilly Ami-ott while in search of the safe owned by McClure's Express Company. The corpse is so badly burned as to be unrecognizable. The whole face and front of the body has been entirely consumed. Some charred bones were also found in the hold. Work will be resumed to-morrow, and it is believed that the remains of more bodies will be found. The discovery made by the diver to-day supports the theory of several persons who were on board the steamer at the time of the disaster, that at least thirty lives were destroyed. The finding of this corpse has created great excitement here. a distance

DISASTROUS STORM.

Special Dispatch to The Ohizago Tribuna.
WAUPACA, Wis., Sept. 2.—News has just come of a severe wind and rain storm that passed over the Village of Scandavia, in the Nearly twenty buildings were unroofed, 100 tons of hay in stacks entirely swept away, 500,000 feet of standing pine knocked down, sheep lifted bodily from the ground and thrown violently against fences, and trees, pines and oak, two and three feet in diameter, broken down and scattered promiscuously. The damage to the locality was heavy.

New York, Sept. 2.—An Ontario dispatch' says nine Chinamen were at work on the Canada Pacific Railway and standing on a canada Pacific Rallway and standing on a rock over a blast, when a premature explosion took place and they were hurled into the air. Two had their skulls fractured. The friends of the men seized picks and axes and started to wreak vengeance on the foreman of the gang, a white man. They chased him several miles, but he finally escaped.

RUN OVER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Toledo, O., Sept. 2.—Word reached the city about noon to-day that Conductor Lang, of the Columbus & Toledo Road, had been instantly killed at a small station near Pemberville. It is supposed that he fell under the cars while the train was in motion. He was running a freight train, and left the city early this morning. Deceased was a young unmarried man, and lived at Fostoria.

MISSED THE TARGET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
CLINTON, Ill., Sept. 30.—Edward Samuels,
a young man about 18 years old, was accidentally shot and severely wounded at the
fair-grounds this evening. He was standing
near the target, when some fellow fired and
missed, the ball taking effect in the boy's
thigh. MISSED THE TARGET.

BODY FOUND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MANITOWOC, Sept. 2.—The body of Capt.

Frank Alverson, of the schooner Arrow, lost overboard off this port about a week ago, was found on the baseh near Two Rivers this

found on the beach near Two Rivers this

MORTUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 2.—Hundreds of citizens gathered around the residence of the late ex-Gov. Robert McClelland, this afternoon, to join in the last token of respect to his memory. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Clark, of St. Paul's, and the Rev. Dr. Harrie of Christ, Church ducted by the Rev. Dr. Clark, of St. Paul's, and the Rev. Dr. Harris, of Christ Church. Prominent public men from various parts of the State were present. The floral emblems were beautiful and elaborate, including a harp of white flowers from Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur F. Story, of Chicago. Among the sixteen pall-bearers were United States Senator Baldwin, ex-Mayor Lewis, Judge Douglass, G. V. M. Lothrop, Col. W. D. Wilkins, and Henry N. Walker.

THE TELEGRAPHERS.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 2.—A National reunion of old-time telegraphers is to be held here Sept. 7. It will bring fogether men widely separated not heretofore gathered into an organization. Much interest is taken by the citizens to promote its success. The Cincinnati Enquirer to-day gave a check for \$100 to aid the enterprise. Adams Express Company, through L. C. Weir, has given a like sum, and resident members of the fraternity are using every effort to give their brethren from abroad a cordial greeting.

SCARLET-FEVER RAVAGES.

MADISON, Ind., Sept. 2.—Scarlet-fever is prevalent in this city and vicinity. In one family here five children are down with the disease; in another family the mother and three children are down. A colored man named Shelton, of Milton, Ky., came into an undertaking establishment here yesterday and said he wanted three coffins, one for his wife and one each for two children, and he added: "I am afraid that I shall have to get two more for my other two children."

THE RAILROADS.

New Schemes for Getting Even with Each Other.

The Burlington, Hannibal & St. Joe, Wabash, and Others Interested.

Annual Report of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Company.

Some Pretty Big Figures for a Pron

A GAME OF CHESS.

The Directors of the Hannibal & St. Joe held another meeting Tuesday with the representatives of the Burlington & Quincy in relation to the proposed basis upon which the Hannibal & St. Joe should abandon the project of extending its line from Quincy to Chicago. President Dowd, of the Hannibal, stated after the meeting that the Burlington & Quincy had in fact conditionally agreed to accept the demands made upon it, providing satisfactory arrangements could be made with the Wabash Company, but the basis of the agreement was in such a state that it could not be made public at present. Mr. Dowd did not seem to be aware that the Wabash had refused any more negotiations on the subject.

The officers of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railway Company say that on account of the proposed line of the Burlington & Quincy, from Peoria east, they will immediately extend their road from Pekla to Gaiesburg. This line, it is stated, has already been surveyed and is partly graded. It is also understood that the Wabash opposition to the Lake Shore will take a very definit shape within a few weeks. A new road which has lately been surveyed in the Wabash interest will begin at a point on the new Detroit & Indiana Road, which is now being built to Detroit. The road will pass through, on its way to Chicago, the following counties: Williams, Steuben, Lagrange, Elkhart, St. Joseph, Laporte, Porteri Lake, and Cook. As soon as the New York, Lackawanna & Western scheme has been definitely shaped this opposition road to the lake shore is to be incorporated, and will run in connection with the Great Western of Canada, and thence on to New York from Buffalo by the new trunk line.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Sr. Paul., Minn., Sept. 2.—The annual report of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad shows the following: Total port of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad shows the following: Total earnings for the year ending June 30, 1880, \$2,333,108; increase over 1879, \$1,032,579; operating expenses, \$1,300,512; land sales, \$507,672; miles of road owned and operated, 656; miles of new road built during the year, 98; miles of road relaid with steel rails, 101. In addition to the above figures the sums received for rent of leased lines (\$47,777.77), interest and exchange (\$4,851.23), and land and real estate sales (\$507,672.09) bring the total revenue of the year up \$53,533,631.53. There have been expended on improvements of the road-bed, purchase of right of way, fencing, water stations, etc., \$340,676.49, and on new equipments, \$497,021.00; which sums have been provided for from funds reserved for that purpose at the organization of the Company, while more than the ordinary expenditure for maintenance and repairs have been scharged to operating expenses. The real estate purchased and permanent improvements, represented by the sum of \$357 185.45 in the general statement, comprise the lands acquired by the Company for a union depot at Minneapolis and ground for additional yard-room and workshops at St. Paul, new general office building, and large freight warehouses at St. Paul, and other property which adds materially to the value of the Company's assets. The Company is engaged on the construction of about 200 miles of railroad, chiefly on the west bank of the Red River in the Territory of Dakota, all of which they expect to have completed and in operation before the close of the year. The land grant of the Company, all of which they expect to have completed and in operation of the line to St. Vincent in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, amounts to about \$3,84,800 acres, of which there have been sold to date 1,087,004 acres. The matured liabilities of the Company, including interest due and bills audited, amounts to \$1,532,707,30. The bonded debt is \$16,534,900, and the capital stock \$15,000,000.

The assets embrace land-grants, road-bed, equipments, permanent improvements, and some other items, aggregating \$35,389,75.74.

A few bonds of the old issues, aggregating \$256,500, are still outstanding, the distributure on which is \$54,207.21, subject to payment on presentation of the bonds. A TRAFFIC AGREEMENT.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Chicago, Bur-NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Hannibal & St. Joseph Rallroad Companies formally signed a new traffic agreement covering the business between Kansas City and Chicago in the Brunswick Hotel late on Wednesday night. The contract is exceedingly complicated, the percentages ranging from 35 to 65 per cent on various portions of the two roads. It gives to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Company half the St. Joseph business, half the Atchison business, and all the Kansas City business, and to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company half the St. Joseph business, and all the Chicago business. President Dowd, of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Company, claims that the arrangement will be Dowd, of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Company, claims that the arrangement will be worth between \$400,000 and \$500,000 more to his Company per annum than the old agreement, which divided the traffic equally between the two roads. The contract is to take effect at once, and remain in force for two years, after which period either company desiring to abrogate it is required to give the other eighteen months' notice of such intention. The Hannibal & St. Joseph Company binds itself to abandon during the continuance of the contract its proposed extension to Chicago. The negotiations have been in progress for a forthight, but their successful termination by no means ends the danger that has for some time past threatened the integrity of the Southwestern Association. Under the terms of this pool the Hannibal & St. Joseph Company were accorded the business of the so-called Hannibal Division, equal to 11 per cent of the gross tonnage, and the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Company, in consideration of the control of the St. Louis Division, were debarred from carrying through freight on their St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern line between Kansas City and Hannibal. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company had the entire right to the through business of the Chicago division of the pool. Some time after the officers of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, which is practically owned by the same persons as the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, viz., the Gould clique, professed to discover that the former Company was being unfairly dealt with in the proportion of business accorded to the latter. They demonstrated that they were hauling through freight 490 miles to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Company's 300, whereas their percentarges of returns were only proportionately 10 greater in the 100. They therefore threatened to retire from the pool and open up the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Line to through traffic. They continued the farce under guise of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Company they accepted their own offer and meetings wer pany, claims that the arrangement will be worth between \$400,000 and \$500,000 more to

latter's officers, who at once began to take precautions against being cut off from their southwestern business by purchasing the Burlington & Southwestern and several other small roads in Missouri. The real object of Gould was made apparent when the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Company acquired the Toledo, Peoría & Warsaw Raliroad under a stipulation to extend the latter's connection the Missouri connection to the content of the content of the connection to the content of the conte

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC.

Bestel Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, Sept. 2.—The officers of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Company said to-day that it was their intention to open the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Road through to Hannibal business. They also claim to have leased the right of way on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, with which they formerly had only a traffic agreement, and said that they propose to build an extension to Hannibal, which would give them a route thirty-six miles shorter than the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy when the upper line is finished from Omaha to all points east. They furthermore announced their intention to extend their Quincy, Missouri & Pacific line to a point on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Road, via Milan and Trentou. If these declarations be carried out they will effectually break up the Southwestern Association and render of little value the agreement just entered into between the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Hannibal & St. Joseph Companies. The Company have a way, however, of making money by stock-jobbing as well as through legitimate railroad earnings, and they do not hesitate to abandon their avowed intentions as soon as these have served their purpose of affecting the stock market.

A. CHANGE OF NAME. WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC.

A. CHANGE OF NAME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Troussa.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—This afternoon the officers of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Company held a meeting in this city, and organized a new railroad company under the title of the Iowa, Nebraska & Missouri Company, with the intention of building a line from Prairieville, the present terminus of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska extension, via Monnt Ayr to Shenandoah, where connection will be made with the Omaha & Council Bluffs line, also owned by the Gould crowd, and thence to Lancaster and Lincoln, on the line heretofore monopolized by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company. The change of title is for the purpose of getting around an injunction. The officers are identical with those of the old company. A resolution was adopted to begin work at once.

ANOTHER VENTURE. BURLINGTON, Ia., Sept. 2.—Assistant General Manager Potter, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, went west this evening with an engineering party to permanently locate the first twenty-five miles of the new locate the first twenty-five miles of the new railroad which his Company will build in Southern Iowa from Humiston, Wayne County, to the Missouri River. The survey for the line was made two years ago, and the work of construction is to be begun immediately. This line will practically be parallel and alongside of a line that has been recently located by the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway Company, and consequently lively railroad building may be expected in that locality during the next ninety days.

AMICABLY SETTLED. AMICABLY SETTLED.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 2.—General Manager Clark, of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad, was in consultation this morning with Gen. Alexander, Vice-President of the Louisville & Nashville, in regard to passenger and freight rates, and the final termination of the railroad war. Arrangements were made entirely satisfactory to both companies, and the meeting of the two companies was pleasant.

ITEMS. The Central Raliroad of New Jersey has created the office of General Manager, and Mr. James S. Harris has been appointed to

The classification meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel concluded its labors Wednesday night about 12 o'clock and adjourned. The new classification will now have to be submitted to the General Managers for approval before it can be put into effect. The roads doing a lumber business from

points in Michigan and the lake ports to Indiana, Ohio, etc., held a meeting yesterday for the purpose of discussing the advisability of advancing the rates for the winter. After discussing the subject for a while it was found inadvisable to make an advance so early in the season, and it was therefore decided to adjourn and meet again at Cincinnati Oct. 15.

early in the season, and it was therefore decided to adjourn and meet again at Cincinnati Oct. 15.

It is stated that there have been numerous reductions from traffic-rates by Indianapolis lines on freights consigned to distant Western and Southern points, and the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company has given notice of a large reduction on reight destined to points in New Mexico. The reduction is equal to 20 cents on first-class, 15 cents on second and third class, 10 cents on fourth-class, and five cents on "special," less than tariff rates per 100 pounds. This measure has been made necessary by reason of a reduction made by the St. Louis & San Francisco.

The National Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents will hold its next annual meeting in New York Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1880. An invitation has been issued by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Canada Southern, and Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific to the Western members of the Association to pass over their routes. The program contemplates a concentration of the members of the Association invited at Toledo on the afternoon of the 18th, proceeding thence via the Canada Southern to Niagara Falls, and stopping over Sunday at the Falls. On the afternoon of the 19th the party will proceed to New York via the New York, Lake Erie & Western.

The St. Louis papers try to ridicule the statement recently made in The Tribune that the Wabash intends to remove its headquarters ultimately to Chicago, and claim that in any event Chicago will never be anything but a sort of side station to the transcontinental route. The information given in The Tribune was derived from one of the leading officials of the Wabash, who stated authoritatively that his road meant to make Chicago its principal terminus, and the general headquarters would ultimately be removed from St. Louis to this city, because St. Louis was too unimportant a station to be of any use as a headquarters, and besides the place was not fit for a respectable railroad official to live in.

HYDE PARK.

The Trustees met last evening. There were present Messrs. Ford, Foss, Hobart, Peirce, Johnstone, and Webster.

President Hobart reported that he had received an anonymous communication, and, although as a general rule, such were deemed unworthy of notice, yet this one was so peculiar that he would ask the cierk to read it. It chezged that Michael Clarkson had paid \$500 to one of the Trustees to obtain the contract for the Forty-first street sewer; and that now he was asking for pay above his contract, and would get it, and that this was a swindle on the taxpayers, and it would be heard from before the Grand Jury soon.

President Hobart invited any one who had any such grievance to come forward, and offered him his full official sid in exposing any such abuses. Mr. Clarkson denied the imputation, so far as he was concerned. He stated that there was yet due him \$4,000 on his contract on that sewer; he would give the whole smount and also a house and lot on Blue Island avenue, worth \$6,000, to any man who would prove that he had paid one-sixteenth of a cent to any man, woman, or child for that contract. He was very sorry that he had taken the contract at all, and he had lost \$6,000 on it.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Highways of the Towns of Calumet and Thornton inviting the Highway Commissioners of Hyde Park to meet them at Reich's store, in Hiereraste, on Monday, Sept. 6, at 10 o'clock a. m., to consult with them in relation to what improvements are needed on the roads in that district, embrasing the three towns. Referred to the Attorney and the Superintendent of Public Works, to attend.

Mr. Peirce of the select Committee on removal of Village Hall, submitted a minority report, as follows: "The proposition is one of no small importance. It contemplates not only selecting a new site, but the ercedion of s large, substantial, and expensive building: suitable for meetings, committee rooms, village offices, vaults, closets, ante-rooms, etc., suitable for a municipality of \$6,0

AN AWFUL MISHAP.

Pontoon Bridge in Spain Gives Way, Precipitating Over One Hundred Sol-diers into the Stream—The Indescrib-able Horrors of the Scene—Seventy-nine Known to Have Lost Their Lives.

mine Known to Have Lost Their Lives.

Special Cable.

Paris, Sept. 2.—A Madrid correspondent telegraphs the particulars of a frightful catastrophe at Logrono, a beautiful town built on the right bank of the Ebro, where the river is deep, and opposit a bank picturesque with vineyards and mountains, with Narana rising in the distance. A regiment of the line was crossing on a pontoon bridge, the band playing gayly, when an awfulvrash was heard. The bridge gave way, carrying into the river more than 100 men and officers. The scene that followed was of indescribable horror. The panic-stricken soldiers on shore were unable to assist their drowning comrades, who were clinging to the débris of the bridge. The result was that most of them sank to rise no more, all being in marching attire and armed with Remington rifles and supply cartridges. The inhabitants of Logrono crowded in thousands to the banks of the river, many of them having relatives among the victims, and were frantic with grief. The authorities procured boats and had the river dragged with nets and hooks. The search was prolonged by the aid of torches until late in the night. The bodies of five officers and seventy-five men have been recovered in this way, and others have been found by the villagers lower down the river, where they were carried by the stream. The pontoon bridge had been erected to enable passengers to cross the river while the stone bridge was being repaired, and had been drowned. It is feared the full extent of the loss of life has not yet been ascertained.

A CURIOUS FACT.

A CURIOUS FACT.

How Sanlbury's Amendment Struck How Sanibury's Amendment Struck
Out Thirty-three of the Forty-five
Ports Intended to Be Benefited under
the Immediate Transportation Act.
Washington, Sept. 1.—Mr. Edward Fleming, Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, in reviewing the action of
Congress in regard to the Immediate Transportation act, brings out the curious fact that an amendment adopted on motion of Senator Saulsbury, which did not attract much atention at the time, really cuts off thirty-three

of the forty-five new ports added by the last bill from the benefits of the act.

The Saulsbury amendment is as follows:
"That the privilege of transportation herein conferred shall not extend to any place at which there are not the necessary officers for the appraisement of merchandise and the collection of the duties."

When the Treasury Department came to examine the act, it was found that the Saulsbury proviso laid upon the shelf thirty-three of the forty-five new ports entitled to the privilege of immediate transportation. Only twelve out of the forty-five have the necessary officers for "the appraisement of merchandise and collection of duties."

necessary officers for "the appraisement of merchandise and collection of duties." To the other thirty-three the privilege in question has not been extended by the Department. The twelve referred to are as follows: Burlington, Vt.; New Haven, Harford, and Middletown. Conn.; Wilmington, Del.; Georgetown. D. C.; Richmond, Va.; Wilmington, N. C.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Port Huron, Mich.; San Diego, Cal.; and Galveston, Tex. All of these are on the seaboard, the lakes, or navigable waters very near to the ocean or lakes. Hence it will be seen that, so far as the attempt to extend the privilege of immediate transportation to inland points is concerned, it has been in but a slight measure successful.

The following is a list of the "ports" inserted in the act by Congress, but ruled out by the Department under the Saulsbury proviso: Newport, R. L.; Crisfield and Annapolis, Md.; Seaford, Del.; Salem, Mass.; Petersburg, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Brunswick, Ga.; Calro, Alton, and Quincy. Ill.: Grand Haven, Mich.; Kansas City and St. Joe, Mo.; La Crosse, Wis.; Wilmington, Cal.; Nashville and Knoxville, Tenn.; Evansville, Ind.; Houston, Brownsville, Corpus Christi, and Indianola, Tex.; Omaha, Neb.; Dubuque, Burlington, and Keokuk, Ia.; Leavenworth, Kas.; Tampo Bay, Fernandina, Jacksonville, Cedar Keys, Key West, and Apalachicola, Fla.

CAPE COD.

The Proposed Ship-Canal Between
Buzzard and Barnstable Bays.

New York, Sept. 1.—A joint committee
of the Massachussets Legislature was appointed early in the spring of 1860 to consider the project of cutting through
the 1sthmus of Cape Cod, for
the purpose of navigation, connecting
Buzzard Bay with Barnstable Bay by a shipcanal. The matter was reported favorshy. the purpose of navigation, connecting Buzzard Bay with Barnstable Bay by a shipcanal. The matter was reported favorably, but nothing was done until the last few months, when A. G. Fisher, a commission merchant and ship-broker of this city became interested in the scheme, and found little difficulty in enlisting New York capital. A company was formed, and \$8,000,000 of capital subscribed, of which sum \$1.500,000 has already been paid in. The contract for building the canal has been given to Adam Drisbach and John Cameron, of New Jersey, and these men, accompanied by George H. Titcomb, started this evening for the scene of operations. The proposed route of the canal has already been surveyed and fixed by the engineer in chief, George H. Titcomb, and under a charter granted by the Legislature which has not yet expired, the fnew company has secured a strip of land 1,000 feet in width along the whole distance through which the canal is to run. The starting point of the canal will be near the little village of Sandwich, and in the coming week 500 men will be forwarded to that point, and the work of excavating will be begun. Before the end of the month it is expected that 2,000 men in addition will be put to work. The canal will be seven and three-quarter miles long. The general direction of the course is from northeast to southwest. Great advantages, it is claimed, will be derived from the building of the canal. There will be a saving of ninety miles in distance, and eight hours in time, between this port and Boston, and the great dangers of navigation in crossing Cape Cod will be avoided. It is estimated that there is an average annual loss of 6,000 tons of vessel property and from thirty to forty lives caused by shipwrecks occurring around Cape Cod. The canal will be 141 feet wide at the top and six feet wide at the bottom. It will have an average depth of thirty-five feet.

GYNÆCOLOGICAL.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 2.—The Gynæcological Association had an increased attendance to-day, and the papers and discussions were of more than ordinary interest. President Sims in his annual address made a number of suggestions as to the charge of comparisons.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Gen. Beem Withdraws from the Congressional Contest.

Democratic Jollification in the Sixth Ward-Republican Club Meetings.

THE SECOND DISTRICT.

THE SECOND DISTRICT.

GIN. BEEM.

It came to the ears of a reporter yesterday that Gen. Martin Beom, perhaps, would not be a candidate for Congress before the Republican Second Congressional District Convention. Desiring to ascertain the truth of this rumor, which he at first disbelieved, because the General had only a short time before stated to a Tribune reporter that he was a candidate, he called upon the General and asked him:

"General, it is rumored on the street that you have withdrawn from the Congressional race in the Second District. Is it true?"

"Yes, it is true, Quite a number of my friends have been in to see me already about it, and expressed great surprise, as they felt even more sanguine of my succeas than in 73, when, as you may remember, I only incked two or three votes of the nomination."

"Have you any objection to giving your reason for your withdrawal?"

"I am not altogether at !!"—rty to give it at present, but the public wil. chow in about a month or so, when I know my friends will cheerfully excuse me from making the race in this campaign. I have found in the last day or two that I am not a free physical agent at this time, that's all; and my tetters are not wholly professional, either. All the way along, too, there has been'a kind of a conflict between duty and desire,—a desire to go to Congress, and a feeling on the part of many of my best friends that I ought to remain at least a while longer, and let 'well enough' alone. I will have to leave the city for a short time any way. But say through your paper, please, that I will be back in time to work hard and heartily to elect the nominee of the party, whoever he may be, and that I think we ought to carry the Second District with almost any one of the other leading candidates.

District with almost any one of the other leading candidates.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—Col. Davis, in his interview with your reporter, having failed to mention all of his achievements in his bill of claims against the Second District, it seems but fair that some important emissions should be supplied for the information of all concerned.

First—Representing 250,000 intelligent, lawabiding people residing in his district, his first official act on arriving at Washington was to visit the Department of Justice and importune for the release of the property and for pardou of the whisky-thieves, failed and unjailed, who had been inwfully convicted of crimes, that it was the will of the people and the duty of the Government to punish.

Second—Elected by the Republican party, and, like other Representatives, controlling the Federal patronage in his/district, he secured the appointment of his (then) Democratic opponent, Miles Kehoe, to a lucrative position in this city in the Customs Service of the General Government, while tried, active, and equally competent Republican workers who have given their time and monsy for years in unrewarded service to the party have been ignored or put off with excuses and unredeemed promises, he having exhausted himself and the influence of his constituency in placing a Democrat in office.

Third—Frofessing an unbounded friendship for the soldiars and an untiring zeal in the interest of each and every one of them, he compassed the applointment as Storekeeper in the Revenue Department of the General Government in this city of an unnaturalized Canadian in the Ninth Ward, who remained a subject and claimed the protection of the British Government to escape service in the army during the Rebellion, and whose only merit is an alleged aptness in controlling a ballot-box at the primaries and ybring for the candidate who will pay him for it, while not a single Union soldier owes his position in that department to Representative Davis.

While these may be weighty

WILLARD WOODARD.

To the Editor of The Chicage Tribune.
CHICAGO, Sep.: 1.—I noticed in this morning's paper an article signed "Twenty Years Eleventh Warder," sounding the praises of Willard Woodard as a candidate for Congressional honors. The article was well written and right to the point, and I thank the man who wielded his pen in so noble a cause. I have long watched the course of Mr. Woodard with interest, have often weighed his actions in the balance, but never found them wanting. I have heard a sentiment expressed that he would take the position if it was brought to him on a siver platter. I have heard this used as an objection to him. If in politics it has come to such a pass that a man who does not step into the arena shouting "All vote for me, I am the best and most eligible candidate. Drinks, money, and positions for all," is not thoroughly worthy, we certainly need a great reform.

certainly need a great reform.

I am in favor of silver-platter candidates, and wish we had more of them. If modesty were held at a premium we would have our positions of trust better filled. Let "the office seek the man." Let it be said to a man's credit that he does not spend all his time and money in attempting to gain a position under the Government. The question is pot which of the candidates wants the office most, which of them will spend the most of his lucre to obtain it, but which will work for the best interests of, and will be of the greatest credit to, our city.

PARTISAN.

POLE-RAISING.

A forty-foot flagstaff was planted in the mud in front of the beer-salcon on the corner of Western and Blue Island avenues last evening in honor of Hancock and English, and the lower extremity of the latter thoroughfare was warty with Democrats in celebration thereof. The air was heavy with sour beer and enthasiasm. A platform was erected opposit the salcon, and from this a clothes-line was run to a telegraph pole forty feet away, and strung with Chinese lanterns that bobbed about, and butted each other, and gleamed luridly and fifully against the general murkiness prevailing. There were likewise six men in olicht capotes and spangled hats, who carried torches and added to the brilliancy of the occasion. The stand was illuminated by eleven tin lamps, gloriously symbolic of the Solid South. Mr. J. R. Doolittle, Jr., was elected Chairman of the meeting, and he presented Gen. Lieb as the first speaker.

The General's speech was beautiful but incoherent. He at first rambled off a great deal into personal reminiscences of the War, remembering himself to have been conspicuous in that immortal struggle, and then gradually oscillated back fito a proclamation that he was a Democrat, from which point he swung over into memories of the time when he was County Clerk of the County of Cook, and exalted himself at the time of the riots by oftering 100 men to the Mayor for service, and then refusing to obey the first order he received from that functionary. Finally, upon a conundrum being propounded by a spectator touching upon the irrelevancy of the General's civil powers to the present campaign, he wiped off his chin and sat down.

THEN THE HON. E. F. DUNNE
rose to explain that his call to speak was totally a surprise, authough he had been notified some days in advance. On this occasion, when he witnessed a free and enfranchised body of Democrats fearlesly erecting a pole, and flying the service of the theory of the deep interest which pervaded the paladium, as he might say, of the united and unterrified Republic, on one of

CAMP-M

The Last Day of the Desplain

ty-two Years

THE CLUBS.

Moore was elected to represent the ampaign Committee of the as question of electing deleg Congressional Convention cathe following were selecting ticket, unpledged, of understood to be in favor of Co Wheeler, J. M. Smyth, M. R. Harri, J. S. Harvey, W. H. Sloan, C. R.

The Tenth Ward Republican Club met at No. 258 West Lake street last evening, James Burke in the chair. A number of new members were admitted, John Feldkamp made an address, and it was agreed to meet again Thursday evening to nominate a delegate ticket for the Congressional Convention.

ing to nominate a delegate ticket for the Congressional Convention.

A ratification meeting, called by the colored citizens of the Fourth Ward, was held last evening in the Colored Episcopal Church on Indiana avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets. The attendance was about causily divided between white and colored citizens. Col. D. W. Munn was the first speaker. He was followed by James E. Jones, a young colored lawyer of this city, who spoke briefly, adjuring his colored hearers to hold fast to the only party that stands by them to-day, and holding up to score those colored men who would vote the Democratic ticket.

The Republicans of the Fifth Ward turned out well last evening at the mass-meeting held in Schumacher's Hali, 1006 South Haisted street, and there was a large crowd in attendance. The early part of the evening was taken up with routine business, and after this was disposed of the speakers of the evening were heard. Col. R. W. Ricaby, of the Fourth Ward, made a rousing speech, in which be exposed the intentions of the Democracy in the event of its success this fall, and referred to the present prosperous condition of the country as a reserved the success this fall, and referred to the present prosperous condition of the country as a reserved the success this fall, and referred to the present prosperous condition of the country as a reserved the success this fall, and referred to the present prosperous condition of the country as a reserved the success this fall, and referred to the present prosperous condition of the country as a reserved the success this fall, and referred to the present prosperous condition of the country as a reserved the success this fall, and referred to the present prosperous condition of the country as a reserved the success this fall, and referred to the present prosperous condition of the country as a reserved the success this fall, and referred to the present prosperous condition of the country as a reserved to the present prosperous condition of the country as

MISCELLANEOUS.

SENATOR BLAINE.

The Republicans in the neighborhood of Cestralia are so anxious to hear Senator Blaine that they have adopted the rather novel idea of circulating petitions addressed to Mr. Blaine and asking min to make a few speeches in Southern Hilmois. The petitions are being generally signed in the hope that "the Plumed Knight" may be induced to tarry a few days on his way.

signed in the hope that "the Plumed Kings" may be induced to tarry a few days on his way to the Pacific Coast after the September campaign in Maine.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Committee appointed for that purpose at the last meeting of the Englewood Union Verran Club have prepared an address which will be issued in nice circular form and distributed to all old soldiers living in this vicinity. It is a fervid appeal to them to vote for Garfield and

Owing to the failure of the Secretary of the Central Club to send out notices properly and promptly, the Campaign Committee heid no meeting yesterday at the Palmer House, but adjourned to meet at the same place at 4 p. m. Thursday of next week.

**FRITZ" IN ORDINARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, Sept. 2.—Joe Emmet, it actor, who has been missing for several day was found by his agent, George W. Wilto at Waverly, N. J., to-day, and brought bat to the city in a wilted condition. He was taken to the Albemarle Hotel for repairs.

MARINE ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Sept. 2.—Departus
Steamer Canada, for Chicago, passengers
freight.

freight.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Sept. 2.—Departures—Schooner Blake, light, for Wiarton, to load ties for Chicago.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Ganden Island, Sept. 2.—Arrived—Schooner Mawanosh, from Cheboygan, timber.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Sept. 2.—Passed down—Schooner Aendia, from Chicago for Montreal, wheat.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 2.—Called at Swift's wharf to-day—Barge Hapid, with 350 tons bulk salt for Chicago; propeller Ningara, from Chicago, with 4,500 bu corn.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Collina's Bay, Ont., Sept. 2.—Arrivals—Tig Metamors, with barges Russel Manier and Benson, from Choboygan, with timber.

old Herkimer County came to her and hap her life. The day a forward she had a k that out because an that in a church, and of her hair. [Laugh that out because an that in a church, and of her honnet was trin "Sister Brown, when a bow on your bonne "I didn't want any years after, I tell you And then the old merriment by described shocked some years Talling in with a cordancin'—the most rice seen "—were in programment by the continuity of the with the yeterans, an Marching Unto Ziou held, during which

during which

The SERMON
Was preached by the rington, who had for rington, who had for rimth that maketh the turneth the shadow o maketh the day dar for the waters of the upon the face of the name."

lean Club met at No. vening, James Burke f new members were p made an address, again Thursday even-ticket for the Con-

Fifth Ward turned to mass-meeting held South Haisted street, rowd in attendance, ening was taken up after this was distincted the evening were of the Fourth Ward, which he exposed the cy in the event of its erced to the present e country as a readid be elected. Col. att Benner, candidate candidate for Coros, all of whom made

NEQUS.
LAINE.
eighborhood of Cenir Senator Blaine that
er novel idea of cired to Mr. Blaine and speeches in Southern are being generally the Plumed Knight" few days on his way the September cam-

in for that purpose at a glewood Union Vet-in address which will be and distributed this vicinity. It is a vote for Garfield and

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ROINARY Chicago Tribuns.

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TEMS.
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Chicago Tribunt.

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c Chicago Tribune.
Sept. 2.—Passed down
Chicago for Montreal,

CAMP-MEETING. The Last Day of the Services on the Desplaines Grounds.

A Methodist Golden Wedding-Seventy-two Years a Christian.

he closing day at the Despisines camp-meet-was characterized, like all its predecessors, a most liberal allowance of rainfall. Despite fact, the services were conducted with the elementaries which has marked all the elims a nec the camp opened on the 24th of gust, and were crowned with remarkable relate to the camp opened on the 14th of gust, and were crowned with remarkable relate to the services of the various meetings. A review of work done at the camp since its inception we that despite the disadvantages caused by rainy weather it has been greatly sed. Though the attendance at the seev ces lacked the fullness of previous occasions, the rest evoked has been greater than ever between and the conversions have been pro-

he Rev. J. T. Cooper, of Libertyville, preached a sermon upon Revelation, iii., 26: "Behold, I stand at the door and knock; if any man hear My voice and open the door, I will come in to him and sup with him and he with Me."

The preacher opened with the remark! that his supreme desire was, through the blessing of God, to help some few persons to open that door and let in Jesus. The text selected indicated God's intense desire to come into our being with all the benedictions of the Gospel. The first point sovered by the text was, How long had God knocked? This depended upon the age of the individual. With some it was not long; with others longer, but with all it was ever-since they became capable of choosing between right and wrong. Then came the question, How has He knocked? He had done it in the first place by operating on man's entire nature. Man had appears and morn! faculties. A convenient man had a morn! and morn!

CELEBRATION OF THE GOLDEN WEDDING a number of aged Christains. The congreg a had gathered and the services were on t onville. O.
usha Sherburne, agod 76; converted at 18,
crossing the Wilbury Mountains in New

Cintonville. O.

Jerusha Sherburne, aged 76; converted at 18, while crossing the Wilbury Mountains in New York State, while driving home in a wagon from a quarterly meethar.

Mirs. Mary A. Grosvenor, aged 70; converted at 18, at 18, at Attica. N. Y.

Assanel Harris, aged 69; converted at 21, at 18, at Attica. N. Y.

Assanel Harris, aged 72; converted at 18, at 18, at Attica. N. Y.

Assanel Burdick, aged 72; converted at 18, at 19, at 14, at Wales, N. Y.

Mrs. Clarissa Conner, aged 67; converted at 18, at 19, at Wales, N. Y.

Assanel Harris, aged 72; converted at 24, at 14, at Wales, N. Y.

Arrellus Tenny, aged 75; converted at 24, at 19, at Wales, N. Y.

Arrellus Tenny, aged 75; converted at 24, at 19, at 1

Christian and

A METHODIST OF SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS' STAND-ING.

The old lady, who was born in 1798, stood up, and, as her record had not been jotted down, she undertoek to give it on her own account. Despite her & years she proved a bright and active old lady, and fast as the brethrea piled her with questions her answers came quick and frequently so pointed as to cause laughter. "How old were you when you were converted, sister Brown?" came a question from among the congregation.

"It's hard to tell when my first conversion took place. I think I was I years old at the time."

When did you attend your first camp-meet-

"in 1808,—seventy-two years ago this summer."

"When did you marry Brother Brown?"

"I'd sooner teil you about when I joined the Church." [Laughter.]

The old lady then went on to narrate how in old Herkimer County. New York, the truth first came to her and happiness with it for the rest of her life. The day she made up her mind to go forward she had a bow in her hat, but she took that out because she knew they would not like that in a church, and she also took the curis out of her halr. [Laughter.]

A member of the congregation, noticing that her bonnet was trimmed with a bow, asked, "Sister Brown, when did they allow you to have a bow on your bonnet?"

"I didn't want any curl-papers, either. It was years after. I teil you, many years after."

"I didn't want any curl-papers, either. It was years after. I teil you, many years after."

"And then the old lady caused considerable merriment by describing how her soul was shocked some years after her conversion by falling in with a company where "iddlin' and dancin'—the most ridic lous thing she had ever seen"—were in progress.

After the recital of the records was over, Dr. Hardin invited the congregation to shake hands with the veterans, and while the hymn, "We're Marching Unto Zion," was sung, a levee was held, during which almost every one present shock hands with the ancient Christians.

THE SERMON OF THE AFTERNOON

"Maperached by the Rev. Mr. Schwartz, of Barnington, who had for his text Amos, v., 8: "Seek Him that maketh the seven Stars and Orion, and turneth the shadow of death into morning, and maketh the day dark with night, that calleth for the waters of the sea, and poureth them out upon the face of the earth: the Lord is His mme."

The preacher announced that he had been reuested to preach upon "Christian Perfection,"

upon the face of the sex, and posteria the mame."

The preacher announced that he had been requested to preach upon "Christian Perfection," but had taken the liberty to change the subject, and preach to the boys and the girls, the young men and the young women. He reminded his hearers that the stars in the heavens, the earth and fits wonders, combined to proclaim their work as divine, and called upon the ohldren of men to worship God as their Creator, to whom was due ail honor, giory, and obedience. The Lord was also worthy of reverence as the great preserving power that kept man alive. It was the kreat of His word which kept the sinner from hell. Among the advantages to be gained by turning to the Lord were that very desirable thing of having the Lord of hosts for one's friend. Men who sought friendship with those above them in worldly life were apt to be successful in their business and social relations, but how infinity more beneficial it was for a min to have the King of the universe a his friend. No one not given over to infidelity could doubt that the friendship of Christ was an indispensable spiritual necessity.

BOTTEN PEACHES.

But at Barnett Bros. there was

A GRAND "RISE."

at the seizure of twenty baskets of peaches, and Merki's number was taken with a view of inquiring whether fruit could be taken in that way. It was very evident that Mr. Barnett didn't know of the existence of the law on the subject. His goods were not only liable to condemnation on account of their condution, but he might have been arrested and fined for exposing them for sale. With the other exception noted, this was the only firm which mads any fuss; all the others knew they were in the wrong, and cheerfully submitted to the inevitable. Although Barnett's peaches were in the original packages, he got no

PRESIDENT HAYES.

He Pays a Flying Visit to Chicago on

PRESIDENT HAYES.

He Pays a Flying Visit to Chicago on His Way to the West.

President Hayes and his party passed through the city yesterday morning on their way to the Pacific coast. It had been expected that the train bringing them would arrive at 8:40 in the morning on the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Road, and quite a number of persons were in waiting at the depot on Canal streef at that hour in expectation of the President's arrival. But for some reason or other the train was far behind time, not, reaching the depot until about 10 o'clock, and consequently a large number of the intending sight-seers were diagusted by the steady drizzle and cleared out. There remained behind, however, William Henry Smith, Collector of Customs; John B. Drake, of the Grand Pacific, with whom it had been arranged the President and his party should breakfast; Mr. Burchard Hayes, who had proceded his father, intending to Join him here; and Gen. A. D. McCook, of Gen. Sherman's staff, who came on Wedneday evening with Miss Rachel Sherman, they not having stopped at the National Reunion of Soldiers and Saliors at Canton.

THE EXTLEE COMPANY

consisted of the following: President and Mrs. Hayes, and their son Rutherford; Gen. Sherman; Gen. and Mrs. John G. Mitchell, of Columbus, O; Mrs. Audenreid, of Washington, widow of the late well-known officer; Mr. and Mrs. John Herron. of Chichmati, the former a prominent lawyer; Col. and Mrs. Barr, the former a member of the War Department, going to act as private secretary for Secretary of War Alexander Ramsey, who joins the party at Omaha; Dr. Huntington, a surgeon in the United States army; and Mrs. Hunt, of Oakton, Cal., daughter of the well-known Dr. Thompson.

All the persons named above, together with Mr. Smith, Mr. Drake, Gen. McCook, and Burchard Hayes, got into carriages and started at once for the Grand Pacific. The party got out at the Jackson street side and went in at the partor floor of the La Salle street side of the company was at one end of the tuble, with Mr. Drake at the partite

lington & Quincy Railroad. The train was in charge of Conductor J. M. Bump. The train will go through to Omaha without transfer at Council Bluffs.

The party was chaperened by Mr. D. W. Hitchcock, General Western Passenger Agent of the road, and reached Burlington at supper-time. From there they will proceed direct to Omaha, thence to Ogden, thence to Sait Lake City and back to Ogden; from there to San Francisco. and theoce to Sacramento, where they will attend the California State Fair, Sept. 19 and 20. From Sacramento they will go to Redding, Cal., and from there by stage to Roseburg, Ove.; thence by rail to Fortland; thence up the Columbia River to Walla Walla; thence back to Portland, and from there to Olympia and Seatie, from which place they will go to Eos Angeles, Fort Yuma, Tueson, and the end of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which by Oct. 1 will be finished twenty miles east of Shakspeare's Ranch. From there they will go to Fort Craig, N. M., by stage.—a 150-mile ride,—and thence by rail over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa F& Railroad to Denver, getting back to Washington, if they make connections, by Oct. 28, after having made a Journey of somewhat over 5,00 miles.

DOWN EAST.

Why Do Boston People Wear Spec-taclest—The Peculiarities of Swamp-scott, Lynn, and Nahant—Fishy Smells, See Without Surf, and Blue-Bloods.

Sea Without Surf, and Blue-Bloods.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

Swampscott, Mass., Aug. 26.—In the summer-time the people of the Hub put on one pair of their spectacles; pack'a varied collection of eye-glasses and goggles in a neat little paper parcel; buy a "trip" ticket to Nantasket, Lynn, Swampscott, or some other heap of rocks on the "North" or "South" Shore; seat themselves calmly on the outermost rock, and stare at the wild sea-waves.

They are neither happy noy miserable, they Shore; seat themselves calmly on the outermost rock, and stare at the wild sea-waves. They are neither happy nor miserable; they are perfectly calm. They read magazines and think of Plymouth Hock, of the witches hung by their ancestors, and of the heathen converted by the Society of Foreign Missions. At the present moment all the rocks on Cape Cod, and "all along shore," are covered with people wearing spectacles and sternly regarding the sea. And they look at old Ocean quizzically, as much as to say, "How dare you try to keep back anything from us? Give up your secrets, or we will put on all the spectacles in all our satchels, and penetrate to the uttermost depths of your deepest caves!" Why do Boston people wear spectacles? In order to see what is overlooked by the rest of mankind. The Boston merchant wears spectacles, that with their aid he may drive a shrewder bargain. The Boston litterateur sticks one eye-glass in his optic, and dives deeper into the mysteries of philosophy, religion, or mathematics. The Boston politician puts on goggles as a mask, and is sure, if he can see nobody, at all events nobody can see him, and so fathom his designs. I met a very small child on Tremont street yesterday, very heavily loaded down with a pair of green spectacles fathom his designs. I met a very small child on Tremont street yesterday, very heavily loaded down with a pair of green spectacles large enough for the late Mr. Daniel Lambert. I confronted her as she was entering the Common, and requested an explanation. She replied courteously that once, when she was young, the Common always looked fresh and green to her, but that, as she aged, it began to appear dusty and rusty; and that she was endeavoring to preserve the delightful illusions of her childhood days. I met a newsboy almost totally obscured by an immense pair of goggles. I drew him gently into an alley, as I thought, but which proved upon investigation to be a prominent street, and tenderly inquired what

was the matter with his eyes? "Cheese It's he said hastily, "Don't you want a paper, —Mornin' Heraid. Advertiser, Jorn'! "I said, "Yes: but what is the matter with your eyes? What do you wear goggles for?" He looked at me a moment incredulously, and then said: "Old feiler, yer don't know Boston. Can't git license to peddle papers "thout you put on spees."

I am sensitive on the subject of eye-glasses, because I am threatend with needing them: and the said of the sense of my sudden appearance in Swampscott. The town is a cross between a fishing-station and a watering-place. It smells fishly, and looks like a collection of villas designed by ship-carpenters driven from their original profession in disgrace. There are no hotels here, and no private houses. But on every large rock there is a large boarding-house called a hotel, and on eyery small rock a small boarding-house called a private villa. Between the rocks there are little mingled a source. These fish-house, and fishermen's boa's centaining the remains of the "catches" of a good many yesterday, give an "ai" to the place,—a codish aristocracy air. And when, with open windows to admit the breezes of old Ocean, you dine off Spanish mackerel, cod, or turbot, the aroma of the fresh shouse. This makes a sort of hash of your dinner, which remains of the aroma of the fresh shouse. This makes a sort of hash of your dinner, which remains you charmingly of a whaler in the North Sea, or a codish smack on the Sewfoundiand Banks. After dinner dimensions with the surfusions exclusive shouse called the "Lincoin the lotel," and look off at "Egg Rock," and "Minov's Ledge," and Nahant. You sigh for the surf. But there is no surf. Swampscott is on Massachusetts Bay, and none of old Ocean's breakers fret its shores or dash against its rocks. The wrinkled sea crawls up the little beaches and gradually covers the big and little rocks at shoot-tide, and crawls away from the beach, and stell shout the surfus a mean-spirited thing. It does not "roat"? It does not the surfus a mean-

who obey the laws, although it is — mailcoughly no doubt—pretended that they peren on the Nahant rocks to escape taxation in Boston.

But Nahant is very beautiful indeed. A collection of rocks jutthur out into the sea; a collection of rocks jutthur out into the sea; a collection of exquisit villas in every style of architecture; groves, lawns, viaes, and flowers; and a splendid graveled road, up hill and down dale, winding in and out, disclosing at every turn an entracing picture of Nature and Art in rare combination. If the blue-bloods had not forgotten how to smile, Nahant would be a Paradise? When you get back to Swampscott, you feel a trifle relieved, as if just released from confinement in a beautiful asylum among a lot of mildly-mad people.

Of course, Swampscott partakes slightly of the exclusiveness of Nahant. There it is, across a bend in the bay, constantly in full view; and the Swampscottians must be more than human not to swell with honest pride of neighborhood. Accordingly it is just a little difficult for a wild Westerner to obtain access to the charmed circle of Swampscott. When I arrived, I marched straight-into the little apology for an office in the Lincoln Hotel, and entered my name. Then I looked up, and encountered the somewhat astonished gaze of the clerk. We stared at each other a moment,—I expecting to be shown to a room, and he nonplussed at my temerity. He quickly recovered, however, and informed me that he could not give me a room. I said, "Oh! I can walt." He said, "Perhaps I can give you one in the afternoon." I knew that some of the first families of Chicago (with whom I am on terms of intimacy) ware in the bause, and that they had been there, off and on, for a dozen years, and I trusted to their recommendation. But it was, I didn't get a room till near midnight. Next day the Bostonians thawed several degrees, and I was granted the freedom of all the plazzas and some of the inferior rocks. But day the Bostonians thawed several degrees, and I was granted the freedom of all the piazzas and some of the interior rocks. But I have not by any means reached the bliss of complete equality, since I am not permitted to take my beer on the piazza, while citizens of the Hub may do so quite freely. I content myself with snifts of the fish-houses, which are very filling for the price. Hast

A QUEER YARN.

A Colored Girl Ridmaped and Taken to Cuba as a Slave-Inhuman Treatment—Delivered from Bondage by Gen. Grant.

Special Diracte to The Chicago Tribusa.

Toledo, O., Sept. 2—A young colored girl of more than average intelligence arrived in this city to-day, and relates a startling story which carries with it conviction of truth. She says that her name is Maggie Brooks, her age 16. Fourteen years ago her parents resided in Toledo. It was at that time that she was kidnaped by a French lady who was travelling in this part of the country, and taken to Cuba. Maggie was brought up as a slave, treated as such, and given to understand that she was the personal property of Mrs. Ward, the woman who had stolen her. The usage she received at this woman's hands was most barbarous. She was shamefully maltreated for no cause whateyer, and on more than one occasion Mrs. Ward fired a pistol at her. Once she was struck, and the bullet still remains in her flesh, lodged against the collar-bone, and can be felt by the hand. The unfortunate girl was not only treated in the most barbarous manner, but was fed with the vilest kinds of food. Meat of dogs, cats, and mice was given her to eat, and she was obliged to partake of the disgusting stuff or starve. She was given a fair education, and taught to make wax flowers and paint pictures. In this work she became remarkably proficient. At the time of the Centennial Mrs. Ward took her to Philadelphia, and made a great deal of money by selling flowers and plature which the girl made. Maggie was also taken to California, and to the Paris Exposition of 1878, where large profits were also realized from her handiwork. The most remarkable part of the girl's story is that referring to her deliverance from bondage. At the time of Gen. Grant's visit to Cuba, Maggie managed to make known to him the fact that she was an American citizen. The ex-President lost no time in produring the girl's release, which he effected in his usual quiet way without any fuse of obtaining intelligence concerning her paren

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES:

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMBERous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as
designated below, where advertisements will be
taken for the same price as charged at the Main
Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 139
Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 461 Cottage Grove-av.,
northwest corner Phirty-fifth-st.
H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-figst and
Statio-sts.
WEST DIVISION.

A. A. POPALORUM, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc.,
80 West Madison-th. near Westermay.
TH. SON NICHSEN, Druggist, 250 Blue Island-av.,
corner of Twelfth-st;
H. C. HERRHCK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 730 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 122 North Halsted,
corner Indians-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

B. BURLINGHAM & CU., Druggists, 65 Larrabce-st.,
corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising
Agent, News and Stationery Dopol. 45 East Divisionst., between La Salle and Wells.

PERSONAL

Information wanted—of Jeremiah Sullivan and son Jee, by his daughter, Magrie Sullivan. Address L. 6. Tribune office.

DERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO CORorganization of the collection of

WALLER, JR., of Dearborn-St.

TOR SALE-PLEASANT COTTAGE WITH REICK basement; West Side, corner. 15 rooms R.500; pays 10 per cent net; perfect order. PLERCE & WARE, 18 La Sale-St.

TOR SALE-THIRTY FEBT ON WEST MADITIONS. Dear Seciley-sy, with buildings, rented for \$40 per month. MATSON HILL. & Washington.

OR SALE—A GRAND OPPORUNTTY FOR CAPtailities—A tract of land containing fifty (50) to
se hundred (160) scree, at South Chicage, on the Caimet River, a short distance from the harbor. For
arther information apply to JOHN 1. WALSH,
South Chicago, Cook County, Ill.
POR SALE—LOTS IN SANDERS SUBDIVISION.
corner Meirose-at, and dummy road Lake View;
cheap. Call on EDGAR SANDERS, 73 Washington.

TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, MA Groveland Parksur, near Thirty-first-at station, L.O. R. M.; also, horse-cars. F. LESTER, N East Lake.

TO RENT—S WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms; all our enlences.
TO RENT—HANDSOMELY PURNISHED ROOMS.
Hotel Emery, of and 49 Hubbard-court TO RENT - FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL FRONT, for gentlemen, if Monros-st., opposite Palmet House. Apply at Room it.

House. Apply at Room If.

West Side.

TO RENT-ON WEST SIDE, NEAR UNION Park-Five well-furnished rooms, with bath, gas, and everything for housekeeping; suitable for small family without children. Address, with references. B RA. Tribune office.

TO RENT-A PLEASANT ROOM FOR GENTLE-man and wife or two single gentlemen, at & South Morgan-st.

TO RENT-36 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., VERY desirable connecting unfurnished rooms, except earpets; also a suite of rooms with Firvate bath, on the first floor, unfurnished. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-POWER AND ROOM IN B ILDING corner Clark and Twelfth-sts. Inquire on premises or of Goos & Phillips Manufacturing Co., corner West Twenty-second and Fisk-sts.

To RENT-POWER AND ROOM IN B ILDING corner Clark and Twelfth-sts. Inquire on June 100 Miles of Corner West Twenty-second and Fisk-sts.

To RENT-A RARB CHANGE IS OFFERED TO meanufacturers who want to rent water power and couns for either large or a small business by the industrial Manufacturing Co., Rock Falls, Ill.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY PERMANENT TENRandolph-st, east of Ashisad-a-r, in good location,
Address L S, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM WITH
breakfast, in private family, for a single rendeman, on North Side, south of Krie-st, east of Clark.
State terms. Permanent if suited. Address T, & Randolph-st, city.

WANTED—TO RENT—PERMANENTLY BY A
gentleman, 2 or 3 unfurnished rooms at lake
froat. Private family preferred. Address T, & Randolph-st, city.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE BITHER FURune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE BITHER FURpersons, is rood location on South Side, north of
Twenty-second-st. Address, with terms and location,
P, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 3 FURNISHED
rooms for light housekeeping on West Side near
Union or Jefferson Park. Address N it. Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 3 FURNISHED
WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 3 FURNISHED
To Jefferson Park. Address N it. Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A 10-ROOM HOUSE WITH
All modern improvements, between Throop and
Sangamon and Randolph and Adams—siz. Address N
It. Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

JOST—AT GENEVA LAKE, WIS., A SMAIL, I gold watch, open face, Swiss make; one gold chais, French make, with two slides, cross-bar, pendant, and looket set with sity pearls; ohe gold ring, set with a large emersid and four pearls, marked A. L. OK. A. L. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder on his leaving them with Mr. Whitiam Christian, Tribune office, Chicago, W. H. WHITING, Geneva Lake, Wis. Ang. Sl., 1804.

JOST—ALASCH: RUSSIA-LEAVHER POCKET—Book, containing papers of value to owner only. A liberal reward will be given should the finder return same to New York Underwriters' Office, 18 La Saile-st.

JOST—A LOCKET WITH LETTER "M" CUT ON LORY a stone. Finder will be rewarded on leaving

STRUCTURE OF THE PROPERTY OF T

BOAR DING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE COURT - FHONT PARLOR, family and single rooms, with board.

1336 MICHIGAN-AV. - PLEASANT ROOMS, with board: first-class table and attendance.

1823 WABASH-AV, NICELY FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board.

2226 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SECTIFF-COURSE TO THE ROOM OF THE RO

17 NORTH THROOP-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FUR-nished room, with board, for two gentlemen. Reference.

Reference.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—Board, with rooms, 850 to 80 per week; day-boarders wanted.

60 RUSH-ST. - FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms to rent, with board:

CLARENCE HOUSE, TO STATE ST. OPPOSITE West; day board, H.

BOARD WANTED.

Windson Building.

Windson Buildin

TRAVELING SALESMAN CARRYING A woolen manufacturer's samples in the States of lown and Nebrakh would be gind also to represent some ether good house en commission; or would carry a manufacturer's samples of hate and caps, shirts, or boots and shoes, etc. Address L'8, Tribune office.

To JEWELERS—WANTED TO PURCHASE, A stock of jewelry on time and give real estate sequity. Supor 600 wanted. P. O. Box 157, Annawan, ill.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A WHOLE OR PART publication in Chicago, by a person having twenty years' experience in newspaper work. HOM 50, care of Koom Il, No. 12 Lake-st.

WANTED—TO MOVE, GOOD FRAME HOUSE, South Side, or will buy house on leased ground. Will pay cash. Address & 18. Tribune office.

CLAIR VOYANTS.

CLAIR VOYANTS.

CLAIR VOYANTS.

FAMOUS EGYPTIAN FORTUNE TELLER, REspectfails cails attention of both gentlemen and indies to the first that he can tell the names and ages of every person, and past, present, and future events; causes speedy marriage and true friendship. He guarantees satisfaction. If you are in any trouble, inancially or otherwise, it will be to your advantage to consult me. Cail and see me. J. W. EnkMARKS, 21 South Desplainees-sk.

WE RECOMMEND BRS. FRANKS, FROM BOSTON, as the best deviser and counselor on love, marriage, and business affairs. Sil Wost Madison-sk.

AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR "THE Caskst of Literature and Poetical Gema," a work of standard excellence; sample pages, with terms, and on application. W. G. HOLMES, 77 Madison-st.

OFFICE PUBLISTURE.

FOR SALE-IRON SAFE-ONE OF HALL'S
Safe & Lock Company, %24% foot, for only 80.
JAMES G. MACLAY, IN Randoph-st, Room 4.

WANTED—GOOD SIZE FIRE AND BURGLARproof safe. Call or address P. & J. CASEY, 4
and diffile-av.

TO EXCHANGE—4371 ACRES OF FINE HARD—
wood mill timber in Southeastern Missouri for a
stock of liquors or other merchandiss; a good pargain will be given. Room 41, 70 Dearborn-st.

WANTED-MAN COOK CMUST BE FIRST-class/for resistarant, Address N.S. Tribuns. WANTED-2 GOOD HOUSE PAINTERS, AT M. Newberry-Sv. A. L. CASPERS.

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Employment Agencies.

WANTED—MAIN HELP, BEST KIND, HOTELS, stores, and families at moderate wages. Registry, 75 West Monroe-ar. Bureau of Literature.

WANTED—500 LABOREHS FOR RAILHOADS, waw-mills, rolling-mills, farms, and other work now, but to be supported by the control of the con

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF ENERGY AND experience to act as general agent for our subscription books. A good chance for a good man. Address, inclosing reference, A. S. BARNES & CO., Ill and 113 William-st., New York. work. J. H. BROWN & CO., 189 Dearborn-st.

WANTED — AGENTS — FOR FINE. LARGE
portraits of Garrield, Hancock, Arthur, English,
and Weaver; best out; each & by E inches. By mail,
chromos & cents. engravings & cents each. E. C.
TREAT, 180 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—RELIABLE PARTISS, MALE OR
female, to sell goods by samples to your own
town; good pay to right parties. Address, with stamp,
57 Washington-st.

WANTED—AGOOD, STHADY YOUNG MAN TO
assist in photograph gallery; good chance for a
suitable person. Art Gallery, 101 West Madison-st.

WANTED—BOY OR GIRL TO WORK IN KITCHen, at 157 Wabash-sy.

WANTED-MAN TO WAIT ON A TABLE AND
do chores around the house. North Wells-st.
MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Room 54 BUSINESS CHANCES.

Took stale—RARE OF OWNER TO THE BEST FURBLES AND STALE—RARE OF OWNER ON THE BEST FURBLES.

And heaving the country; suitable for manufacturing and jobbing: paying handsomely; with unsusually low rent. Room & 148 La Salie-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE RESTAURANT, WITH alloon attached, and forty furnished rooms over head, paying skills a rear; low rent. Good reasons for seiling. Also, have one other good restaurant for sale. BAIRD & LANSING, & La Salie-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—ON LEASE—CHOICE SITE FOR DE L. BISHOP, Eight, ill.

FOR SALE—ON LEASE—CHOICE SITE FOR DE L. BISHOP, Eight, ill.

FOR SALE—STABLISHED RETAIL GROCERY, stock, and fixtures; sales cash; rent cheap. Apply at Room 28, 18 La Salie-st.

FOR SALE—STABLISHED RETAIL GROCERY, stock, and fixtures; sales cash; rent cheap. Apply at Room 28, 18 La Salie-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM FURGE. IN CHICAGO. A good chance for immediate business: reason for sale sickness. Apply to W. H. SMITH, Maniton House, Kinzie and Market-sts., Chicago.

THAVE SIGO TO INVEST WITH SERVICES IN In eastablished business. N. 3, Tribune office.

CALOON FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FURBLISHED SIGNALS, CHARLES, CHAR

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC. WITH-ONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC. WITH-ONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS IN NORTHERN MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS IN NORTHERN Block. Block.
\$10.000 TO LOAN ON REAL-ESTATE SE\$10.000 TO LOAN ON REAL-ESTATE SE\$2.000 curity at 7 per cent. HUTCHINSON
\$2.50.000 worth of WATER-POWER
plaise party making certain improvements on same.
Address A. F. SMITH. Rock Falis, III.

OUR SPECIALTIESFINEST WAREROOMS.
DECKER BROB PLANOS.
HATHUSHEEK PLANOS.
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STURY & CAMP PIANOS.
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RELIABLE TUNING AND REPAIRING.
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STORY & CAMP.

A GOODRICH ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, IN DRAB-born-st, Chicago. Advice free. Fitteen years aperience. Business quietly and legally transacted. ROUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE UNION FURNITURE CO., SM AND SM WEST
A Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on
monthly payments; for prices; easy terms. WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GE eral housework. Reference required. Apply No. 4 Groveland-park.

WANTED SO MORE SEWING GIRLS TO plain common work. Apply at LIPPINCOTT TO East Randolph-st., second floor. Employment Agencies.

WANTED-CAPABLE YOUNG WOMEN FOR MONEY OF IN DOST AND THE PROPERTY OF T

WANTED - A SMART SUSINESS W Wanted and lady perferred, transvert considerated lady perferred, transvert structured by the second structured and structured and structured by the second structured by the second to manager. CASSELL, PETTER & GALL South Clarkest.

CITUATION WANTED BY A FIR dry goods salesman with long city cape: A 1 references; speaks English and Germ to West. Address L G. Tribune office. N. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK, Assignment of the control of the c SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WE Shas had by years' experience in the wholesale as retail lumber business; has manuscudred hunter the minimum of the control of the road. Address N Tribune office.

Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTHID-BY A FIRST-CLASS TIP.

Situation wanted by the state of the state

Conchimen, Teamsters, SITUATIONS WANTED-BY A couple, the man as conchimen, the set class cook. The best or references as to a honosiv. L 2, Tribune office. CITEATION WANTED—BY A STRADY W.
Sans, just from England, as coarbinan and
or, city or country; understands his busines
willthe to make himself generally useful.
reforemens. N. S. Tribune office.

D team, work in store, and generally useful. Loristry, 75 West Monroe-st., Bersau of Libertaire.

SITUATION WANTED—WAITER OR ASSESSANT, Action of the state of th

Domestics.

Situation Wanted—To do Work as sec.

Sond girl in good family. Address a 2. Tribune.

Situation Wanted—Sy a Girl, To Do Grander of the control o SITUATION WANTED-FOR GENERAL I work in small family not far from city. I or call at lift West Handolph-st.

STUATION WANTED—BY A NO. I COOK IN A DOWNLOAD TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

A TJOHN MITCHELL'S. BE EAST WASHINGA TO-st. horses of all kinds carriages, begins, as harrown, new and second-hand, at low prices, or will exchange. Cash advances made.

FOR SALE-G GOOD HORSES, JUST ARRIVED from the country, will sell cheap, also one good coupe horse, and a matched draft tenma. BLACKWELL & WEBER, & West lake-et.

FOR SALE-CHEAP, A GOOD SIDE-BAE TOP busky, almost new; also, ribber-trimmed A, harness. Apply at 18 west Adams-s.

HORSE, CANOFY TOP PHAETON, AMD HABness for sale on easy terms, or will exchange for other satisfactory personal property. The ric is good condition and animal genuls for ladys use.

WANTED-A GOOD YOUNG CART-HORSE,
weight LES pounds or over; must be cheep for each. Call at MESSINGER BROS., & Lake-a.

DEFORE STORING YOUR WURNITURE, PLASON.

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED-WITE A CAPITAL OF SEALULE TO THE SEALULE TO THE ACCOUNT OF THE SEALULE TO THE SEALULE THE SEA

poor F. H. BECHTEL and wife, of San France, are at the Tremont.

Beron and Baroness Ochimann von Ner-Washington, D. C., are domiciled at the

C. H. CHAPPELL, General Superintendent of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, is at the Parific.

ast evening was postponed and weather until to-night. C. J. Ives, General Superintendent, and A. S. Iohler, General Freight Agent, of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, are at a Palmer.

Mrs. JENNIE WILKOSKY, of No. 335 Wabash renue, accidentally fell through a coal hole in the eidewalk on Congress near State street. She as severely bruised about the left side and

The St. Patrick's Society held their regular monthly meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel ast evening. The only business of importance was a talk with the Rev. Father Nugent, editor of the Catholic Times, of Liverpool, who is en oute to the Irish colonies in Minnesota and Ne-

Rev. Dr. Crawford, brother-in-law of Chamberlain, grain speciator, who died only of cerebral apopiexy Wednesday ing at the Public Produce Exchange, articulate of Grand Rapids, Mich., with the Theody of Thomas Campbell, killed b C. Kenny, was also forwarded to relation. N. Y.

bouse and the furniture were chance, no person was injured.

The Chicago Academy of Homeopathic Phydioians and Surgeons heid a regular meeting at the Tremont House last evening. Dr. S. P. Hedges presided. Dr. C. A. Wilbur read a paper fliustrating some cases of stricture treated with reiseminum, and Dr. Gerold Adaps read a paper giving examples of the present methods used in the treatment of organic stricture. The usual discussion followed, and a list of esayists was arranged for the coming quarter.

DURING the month of August the barometer in Chicago was highest on the 18th, when it registered 30.228. It was lowest on the 20th, when 10 feels and 18th, and the lowest, 53 degrees, on the 18th, and the lowest, 53 degrees, on the 18th of the month. The range in the the mometer was 40 degrees. The wind blew from the northeast as a general thing, and the greatest velocity was twenty-four miles an hour. The daily mean barometer was 23.70: daily mean temperature 72.2, and daily mean humidity 70.6.

The body of an unknown boy, about 9 years of

over enough, and could not demand that the rovisions of the ordinance be-obeyed. In his pinion committees should be appointed to take are of the tbirty-six Aldermen, and secure numediate action upon the new ordinance. He rarned the Council that if the ordinance was of passed during this Presidential year it never

warned the Council that it the ordinance was not passed during this Presidential year it never would be.

The wedding of Miss Hattle S. Barron, niece of H. D. Smith, Esq., and Mr. Chester S. Gurney, son of Controller Gurney, was celebrated in a quiet manner last evening at the residence of the bride's uncle, No. 3to Park avenue. Only the relatives and infimate friends of the young could were present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George H. Peeke, pastor of the Leavitt Street Church, at half-past 6 o'clock. The bride and groom were attended by Miss Ruth Taylor, aged 6, and Master Willie Woodbury, aged 8 years. After the ceremony the bride and groom received the hearty congratulations of their friends. The array of presents was large, and comprised silver and china ware, bric-a-brac, and many useful gifts. Mr. and Mrs. Gurney will leave on a brief wedding trip through Mimesota, and on their return will take up their permanent resigence in this city. They have the best wishes of a large circle of friends.

Ara result meeting of the four Swiss Societies of this city, Mr. Coclestia Birchmeier was selected as the person to be recommended to the Swiss Federal Council as the successor of the former Swiss Consul, Mr. H. Endlers. Mr. Birchmeier has written a letter to the Presidents of the four Scieties asking that a general meeting of all the Swiss in Chicago be called in order to take action on the subject of recommending a successor for Mr. Enderis. The reason for this is that there are a large number of Swiss who are not members of the Societies in question, and who yet take interest in the choige of a Consul, and might feel sore were they not consulted. Consequently, it is understood, a meeting of all the Swiss residents of Chicago has been called, to be held Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, in Uhilch's Hall, when the subject of nominating a Consul will be considered.

The Indo Childness and the subject of the form columns not being

Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, in Uhilich's Hall, when the subject of nominating a Consul will be considered.

THE IRON COLUMNS.

The subject of the iron columns not being placed in position in the rotunda of the new Court-House is exciting considerable comment. Those whose judgment upon work of this character is considered excellent are at a loss to understand why such a forest of supporting columns is needed. If the design is simply to supply support enough to carry the weight of the structure, no such number of columns is required. That this is a fact, comparison with the new City-Hall Building will quickly determine. In the latter structure the iron columns will have to support fully as great a weight, yet the spans are from twelve to sixteen feet on all the floars, and are considered perfectly safe. In the County-Building these columns are being placed about six feet apart, creating a bad effect. But the necessity for such an array of iron supports is questioned. It is hinted that seven and a half cents a pound is a very high figure for this class of iron, and the contractor, appreciating this fact, is seemingly bont upon making the most of a good bargin. These columns are designed to support the grand staircase, and there are already in place enough of these superfluous columns to safely bear the weight of the entire building. The original plan of the Court-House contemplated a heavy dome, which idea was disearded when it was found that the city and county could not agree as to how this part of the work should be done. Many of the columns had been been prought to the premises, and when it was decided to dispense with the dome the greater part of them being retained to support the scaliccase. The mysterious columns have since been painted, and are being placed in the rotunds, creating anything but a good line the rotunds, creating anything but a good line the rotunds, creating anything but agood in the rotunds, creating anything but agood line than the rotunds, creating anything but agood.

was yesterday filed an application in the Count, Court praying that an election, be called for the purpose. The battleground embraces Sees. I and I3 of the Town of Proviso, and it is believed the required two-thirds vote favorable to incorporation as a village can be secured. If successful in this flank movement the will becreated by the flank they will no longer be pestered by the Oak-Parkers, but should they fail to secure the two-thirds vote, a general and combined effort will be made by the residents of tak Park to effectually stop the sale of liquor within two miles of heir village.

THE CITY-HALL.

from Hoyne avenue to Rockwell street, was yesterday awarded. A CONTRACT was yesterday awarded for ourb-ing Wentworth avenue, from Twenty-ninth to Thirty-third street, and the Contractor's bond

was approved.

The receipts of the Building Department for August, amounting to \$469, were turned over to the Treasurer yesterday. This is an increase of \$130 over the receipts for the same period a year ago.

GEN. LIEB is now in for it, and benceforth he will rival the Mayor is orating to the trangers. He is invited to Kemisil and Grundy Counties to persuade the Germans to vote for the "su-perb," and will go, of course.

perb," and will go, of course,

The bridgetenders must go. His Honor is preparing a list of the unfortunates. One of the shut-off men in the Water Department is in the same boat, and Ald. Barrett, it has been agreed, is to name his successor.

The Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Builroad Company has been heard from at last in reference to the ercetion of the Harrison street viaduct. The officers wrote yeste day acknowledging the receipt of the plans for the work, and that their Chief Engineer would be in the city in a few days prepared to negotiate for its construction at once.

days prepared to negotiate for its construction at once.

The Mayor started through the rookery yesterday to test the admiration of the employes for Hancock. Starting with the office of the Commissioner of Public works be inquired of one, "Will you vote for Hancock?" "No, sir," uttered very emphatically. Turning to another one he put the same question, and the reply was a class-meeting smile. This was enough, and he abandoned the task before he had really commenced it.

abandoned the task before he had really commenced it.

Anong the building-permits issued vesterday was one to Rebecca Walker to erect a two-story dwelling. Van Buren street, near Oglesby, to cost \$4,200; one to A. B. Linn to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 183 Dearborn avenue, to cost \$4,500; one to C. Brown to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 3851 Dearborn street, to cost \$1,500; one to Adams & Spalding to erect a two-story store and dwelling, No. 521 State street, to cost \$4,500; and one to H. W. Hillmes to erect a two-story store and dwelling, No. 749 Hinman street, to cost \$3,500.

The wrong man got out of the Bridewell yesterday in the Mayor's exercise of the pardoning power. The matter was kept very quiet, and no names could be gotten, but it appears that there were two persons there of the same name, and the authorities at the institution let out the wrong one. The mistake was only discovered by the friends of the individual whom the Mayor intended to favor coming around and complaining that they had waited for their companion to emerge from prison only to find that it was the other fellow who was released. The police were trying to rectify the mistake last evening.

trying to rectify the mistake last evening.

"Ir never rains but it pours," is an old saying, and its truthfulness is just now being illustrated at the rookery. There were two new resignations yesterday, one being that of Inspector Chandler, who has had charge of the West Jackson street improvement, and the other of David Hallanin, of the Sewerage Department. The former could not stand the pressure brought to bear upon him, and desired to get out to avoid the complications of his position, and the latter, it is announced, retires to go into business for himself. Mr. Hallanin has always been sharbliy treated, it is claimed, and so his resignation is very natural. Their successors have not been named.

y was identified as that of John Dueringer, disappeared from the home of his parents, and identified of accidental drowning was returned.

MOUNT (wenty members of the Trade and Laconomic met last evening at No. 7 Clark and Alexander Kapeto as pipemen, Patrick O'Connor as truckman, Hiram Asham as driver, and John Burke as repairer in the fire-alarm telegraph office. The resignation of J. G. Schmidt as assistant engineer No. 6 is accepted, and E. C. Anderson, R. C. Palmer, William Daley, and match and in entoreting the inspection of workshops and content of the progress thus far made in entoreting the manual processity of bringing about the passage the new ordinance. Under the present the impectors were not clothed with the impectors were not clothed with the impectors were not clothed with the order against allowing a pressure of more recognitive and calls attention again to the order against allowing a pressure of more recognitive and calls attention again to the order against allowing a pressure of more and calls attention again to the order against allowing a pressure of more and calls attention again to the order against allowing a pressure of more and the progress and calls attention again to the order against allowing a pressure of more attention and the progress and calls attention again to the order against allowing a pressure of more attention and the progress and the p

A NUISANCE TO BE ABATED.

The owner of the property at No. 3111 Cottage Grove avenue had several interviews with the Health Department, yesterday to explain away the situation. The premises had been complained of as a nuisance, and Dr. De Wolf had threatened to clean them. The owner confessed to the objectionableness of his tenants, and, in fact, to everything that had been charged, but his defense was that he was powerless to do anything. This excuse, however, was insufficient, and after some warm words he was forced to promise to take the necessary steps to day toward, parting with his non-rent-payers, as he called them. Dr. De Wolf insists upon things being put to rights in that neight borhood, and, unless they are, says he will go before the Grand Jury and cause the owner in question more trouble than he dreams of.

question more trouble than he dreams of.

NO SAFETY-LADDERS.

One of the Workshop-Inspectors, Joe Greenhut, yesterday reported to the Mayor a long list of persons or firms who refused to comply with the ordinance requiring them to supply their establishments with metallic ladders for fire-escape, etc. The list embraced only those occupying four-story buildings, and employing men, women, and children by the hundred. From the list the following names are taken: Blakely, Brown & Marsh. Neemes & Co., Henry Schultz, Spaulding & Merriek, Norton Bros., Witneyer, Lewis & Co., Charles Gossago & Co., L. Cohn & Son, and the Chicago Carpet Company. Greenhut's list of the rebellious only relates to his district.

VIOLATING THE BUILDING ORDINANCE.

A petition was presented to the Mayor a few

reintes to his district.

VIOLATING THE BUILDING ORDINANCE.

A petition was presented to the Mayor a few days ago remonstrating against the erection of a wooden building at No. 379 West Erie street in violation of the building ordinance. It appears that a Mr. Johnson is the individul compialined against, and the complainants aliege that while he was allowed to creet the building others had been denied the privilege of erecting sheds in the same neighborhood. The whole matter was turned over to the Building Department, and after looking into the facts Superintendent Kirkiand reported yesterday that the permit in question had been regularly issued, but instead of Johnson abding by its provisions he had taken advantage of the crowd in the city at the Conclave and put up a cottage in violation of the ordinances, etc. The Superintendent denies the charge of the petitioners that permits within the ordinances had been refused to any one, and says that he has caused a warrant to be issued for Johnson's arrest, and that he will see that the building in question is either inclosed with an eight-inch brick wall at once or torn down, and, furthermore, that Johnson is made to pay the penalty for his alleged willful violation of the ordinances on the subject.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

FIFTY packages of alcohol were exported yes-

THE Sub-Treasury paid out \$5,000 silver and \$30,000 gold, and took in \$3,000 silver. \$30,000 gold, and took in \$3,000 silver.

The receipts of the Internal-Revenue office were as follows: Cigar, \$1.491; tobacco, \$2,424; beer, \$4.005; spirits, \$30,845. Total, \$38,885.

The Costom-House receipts were \$14,061. The dutiable goods received were as follows: Fowler Bros., 2,557 sacks salt; H. H. Hayden, 300 sacks sait; Hitchcock & Foster, 200 cords bark; Chicago Stamping Co., 625 boxes tim-plate; Field, Leiter & Co., 20 cases dry goods; Wilsom-Bros., 18 cases dry goods; Chas. Gossage & Co., 3 cases dry goods; Harvey Bros., 1 case dry goods; H. Sears & Co., 4 cases guns.

CHARLES ATWOOD.

in the rotunda, creating anything but a good effect. The whole matter is sunimed up in the language of a well-known builder, who told the reporter that in putting in so many of those columns some one was guilty of willful extravariants.

The residents of the Village of Oak Park, located on the west line of Cicero, several years too succeeded in stopping the sale of liquor in their town, but just over the line in the Township of Proviso the saleonnkeepers continued to close the Harlem saloons, and a regular warfare has been carried on for one of the end of the end of the end of Proviso and the good people of Oak with the choral "Come to Me, Heart Weary Laden," which was rendered by a quartet constant of Proviso and the good people of Oak with the choral "Come to Me, Heart Weary Laden," which was rendered by a quartet constant of Proviso and the good people of Oak with the choral "Come to Me, Heart Weary Laden," which was rendered by a quartet constant of Proviso and the good people of Oak with th

lantyne, B. A. Barron, Clinton A. Snowden, Frank McClenthen, Samuel Steele, W. Alistrom, W. C. Ward, Charles Northup, H. Seymotir, John Adams, Hermfin Patterson, O. Cronkhite, John Gibson, George E. Woodwell, T. N. Bond, John E. Pettibone, J. P. Rernes, Charles Strunberg, A. W. Hitchcock, Capt. John Prindiville, Joseph Nickelson, of Detroit, Charles Epps, Capt. Bowen, R. P. Williams, Albert Sprague, J. J. Kindley, and Dr. Werster.

THE COUNTY BOARD. The County Board held an adjourned meeting resterday afternoon, President Stewart in the chair, the only absentes being Commissioner

chair, the only absentes being Commissioner Coburn.

Under a suspension of the rules, Commissioner Clark moved that the Coroner's salary for the past quarter be paid, and it was so ordered.

Commissioner Clark then moved to adjourn. Commissioner Wood objected, stating that the meeting had been called for a specific purpose,—to hear the report of the Committee on the Equalization of Taxes.

Chairman Senne of that Committee stated that the report was ready with the exception of the railroad assessment, which had not been entirely perfected. This property was of a peculiar character, and many prominent and wealthy citizens had requested that certain measures be taken in regard to it, the exact nature of which the Committee were not ready to saidmit to the Board. He therefore moved that further coorsideration of the subject be postponed until Saturday at 2 p. m.

Commissioner Clark moved that so much of

the Committee were not ready to salumit to use Board. He therefore moved that further consideration of the subject be postponed until Saturday at 2 p. m.

Commissioner Clark moved that so much of the report as referred to the equalization between the different towns be printed for the information of the members of the Board.

Commissioner Wheeler objected to printing any part of the report. He had the utmost confidence in the Committee, and believed their equalization had been fairly made. He was ready to indorse the Committee at once.

Commissioner Meyer said he had investigated the subject, and had compared the abstracts returned by the County Clerk with the report of the Committee, and had arrived at the conclusion that the assessments were not high enough. He was as anxious as any one to get through with the work, but in order to vote intelligently he felt the necessity of more light upon the subject.

Commissioner Stewart, as a member of the Committee, was not quite certain that the percentages were what they should be, and he was just as uncertain about the correctness of the report. The North Town Assessor had stated that, after-completing his assessment, he had compared his valuation with those of the South and West Towns, and had in consequence lowered his assessment as property, and he had no right to equalize his assessment, was too high. It was his duty to assess property, and he had no right to consider the invalidating the entire assessment of the North Town. He then seconded Commissioner Burling did not believe the printing of the report would be of any benefit

tire assessment of the North Town. He then seconded Commissioner Clark's motion to print the report.

Commissioner Burling did not believe the printing of the report would be of any benefit to the members, unless accompanied by the actecedent facts that governed the Committee in making up their equalization.

Commissioner Senne thought that, in seeking information, the Board, should compare this year's assessment with those of the past three years.

Commissioner Wheeler said the Committee had no business to buse their equalization upon anything but the assessed valuation of this year, the correctness of which they ought to be ready to establish by property comparisons.

Commissionen Spofford moved that the Committee be requested to print that portion of their report which refers to the equalization of taxes for the years 1877, 1878, and 1879.

The motion prvailed, and the Board adjourned until Saturday at 1 p. m.

THE CRIB.

THE CRIB.

THE MAN IN THE CRIB IS TO GO.

It was noticed yesterday that the keeper of the Crib, Mr. Kalstrom, and tendered his resignation, to take effect at once unless his salary was increased. In advance of the publication, the Mayor would say nothing on the subject, but now he gives up the following, received Wednesday, and addressed to the Council:

GENTLEMEN: For more than eight years I have had charge of the Crib. My salary at the present time is \$1.00 per annum. I take charge of two tunnels, a light-house, and a fog-whistle. I am also employed as a telegraph operator, and in winter I run a steam-engine. I am unable to fill this important and responsible position at such a salary in justice to myself and my family, and ask your honorable body to increase my salary to the sum of \$1.500 per annum. If you are unable to do this I desire to tender my resignation, to take effect forthwith. By a visit to the Crib your honorable body can learn the responsibilities and duties of my position.

CHARLES KALSTROM.

Mr. Harrison says that the resignation will be accepted and that Kalstrom's successor will be named in a day or two, though, as yet, he has had no applications for the position. Commissioner Waller favors the acceptance of his resignation on the ground that it would be unfortunate to give it out that if be were to die the city's water supply would, or might be, out off. The City-Engineer is also in favor of the acceptance, and, while he laurghs at so much of the letter as refers to "responsibility," he thinks Kalstrom's position can be easily filled. There is no disagreement, it will be seen, between the powers that be, and "the man at the Crib" will be changed. Who his successor will be is unknown.

position can b. easily filled. There is no disarreement, it will be seen, between the powers that be, and "the man at the Crib" will be changed. Who his successor will be is unknown, but, not with standing the opinion of the City-Engineer, which is in effect that most any one would do, it is to be hoped that an equally good man will be selected.

MR. KALSTROM

said to a reporter yesterday that his resignation was not due in the remotest degree to political reasons; it was simply occasioned by the causes stated in his letter.—the fact that he didn't get ply enough for the work which he had to do. His personal relations with the Mayor and his other superior officers were pleasant enough, but he didn't think that they appreciated the responsibility and the labor of the work he had to perform. During summer it was easy enough, except that, in his present worn-out condition, it was impossible for him to row ashore the heavy boat which he has to use when he needs to land for the purpose of getting provisions, and that he ought to have a helper during the summer to attend to that part of the work. During the winter when the ice began to clog up the well at the crib a person was needed of strength, experience, and quickness for the purpose of removing these obstructions. During the winter he always necessarily had helpers, because it was impossible for one man to do the work; still the hardest part of it came upon himself because he was better acquainted with it.

While, of course, Mr. Kalstrom is not the only

nimself because he was better acquainted with it.

While, of course, Mr. Kalstrom is not the only man who can successfully manage the crib during either summer or winter, yet it is absolutely necessary to have a person there possessing the requisit qualifications, because if the fee were allowed to accumulate in the well during the winter—and it is sometimes only by the most strenuous exertions that it is cleared out—the city would be deprived of its water supply, and incalculable damage might ensue. Owing to causes which it is unnecessary to explain, at times one of the port-holes gets totally blocked with ice so as to greatly lower the water in the well at the crib; and at other times the ice or snow rushes in in such! quantities that it is only by desperate exertions that it is removed and the water allowed to pass through.

WATER.

THE WOMAN'S PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The second meeting of the Woman's Physiological Society was held yesterday afternoon in the Atheneum Building. The attendance was large and proceedings interesting. It was decided that at the next meeting the topic for discussion should be "The Air We Breathe."

The discussion of the subject for the day,—"The Water We Drink,"—was then opened by Dr. Emma Gaston's reading the second chapter of Johnston's "Chemistry of Common Life."

Dr. Bedell sent in a paper on the subject which stated that the purcet water supplied to any city of the country was that of Lake Cochitunte, which supplied Boston. That water contained 3.11 grains of solid matter to the gallon; the Schuylkill water (Philadelphila, 3.50 grains; Ridgewood Brooklyn, 3.32 grains; Croton (New York, 4.78 grains; Lake Michigan (Chicago), 6.88 grains; Albany, 10.78 grains; and London, 16.38 grains to the gallon.

A desultory talk was then indulged in, in the course of which Dr. Gaston said water should never be allowed to stand in a sick room over night, and sick people should never be given water that had been allowed to stand for some time. And the lady said she believed the reports concerning the impurity of the water had been exaggerated by the newspapers. One lady deprecated the liberal use of fee water when people were overheated. Water should be drank not too cold and not too warm. Dr. Gaston said that water should be more extensively used, and cited the case of Dr. Tanner to show its nutritive qualities. One lady advocated the use of water for everything,—cramps, sid-headache, sovere colds, etc.

The meeting then adjourned to the third Thursday of this mouth. WATER.

COLFAX AT BLOOMINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 2.—Ex-Vice-Presi dent Colfax delivered an able and eloquent address at the McLean County fair in this city to-day, his subject being "Our Country and Our Century." His words were strictly non-partisau and patriotic, and his immense audience were highly entertained.

GATHERING OF SPIRITUALISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Sept. 2.—The State
Association of lowa Spiritualists are holding
a five days' camp-meeting at the fair-grounds
near this city, commencing to-day. A goodly number of prominent lecturers and members from Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, Minneapolis, and other points are in attendance.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Two Ball Games Played by the Chicagos and Troys Yesterday.

The First Won Handsomely and the Second Lost Needlesly by Chicago.

Providence Successful at Buffalo and Boston at Cleveland.

Trotting at Mystic Park and Elmira-Othe Sporting Matters.

BASE-BALL.
CHICAGO VA TROY.

The rain of Wednesday, and the inability of Troy to remain over another day on account of home engagements, necessitated the playing of two games yesterday. That of the forenoon, beginning at 11 o'clock, was witnessed by less than 100 people. Rain had fallen sharply earlier in the morning, and few thought the game would be played. It was an extremely well-played game on both sides, the only run scored being an earned run. It was made in the first inning by Dairymble off a clean hit, Gore's two-baser, and an out at first. Singularly enough, all the runs made by Chicago against Troy in these last three games were made by Dairymple. There were plenty of sharp plays on the Chicago side, and, though Troy and men on bases in nearly every juning, they were unable to score, and the same was true of Chicago after the first inning. Gore was caught between bases once, and, al-BASE-BALL. was caught between bases once, and, al-though environed by the entire Troy team, he managed to get to second, but turned his ankle badly in dodging, and was very lame thereafter. Flint's thumb was well enough

nothing to do of consequence.							
STEET STATE OF STATE	1	R	B	T	P	4	E
Chicago.	17	-	-	-	+	-	i.
Dairympie, L f	12	1	9	8	17	100	1
Gore, c. f	11	ŏ	1	li	12	3	1
Anson, 1 b	3	ŏ	î	li	ıi	ĭ	1
Kelly, c	1	. 0	Ø	ō	4	4	K
Burns, S. S	4	0	1	1	0	0	Į.
Coreoran, p	4	0	0	0	e.	10	ľ
Quest, & D	3	9	0	0		3	6
Flint, r. f	2	U	100	0	12	U	ь
Total	31	1	6	7	如	21	98
Cassidy, c. f	4	0	.0	0	1	0	0
Tobin 1 b.	4	0	1	1	8	2	8
Ferguson, 2b	2	0	6	0			Ιđ
Gillespie, I. f	4	0	1	2	500	1	0
Connors, 3b	4	0	24.7	ă	1	5	1
Caskins, 8. S.	1.3	0	9	H	н	0	ő
Evans, r. f	4	o	5	î	H	4	ő
Holbert, o	91	ě	0	6	21		B
The state of the s		_	-		4	-	
Total	16	0	8	9	ž,	34	5
Innings- 1 2 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	þ
Chicago 1 0 0	0.	0	0	0	0	0-	1
Troy 0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0-	- 0

Earned run—Chicago, 1.
Two-base hits—Gore, Gillespie.
First base on balls—Chicago, 3; Troy, 2.
First base on errors—Chicago, 3; Troy, 2.
Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Troy, 8.
Struck out—Kelly, Cassidy, Tobin, Connors
Balls called—Corcoran, 12; Keefe, 120.
Strikes called—Corcoran, 44; Keefe, 22.
Double plays—Tobin-Holbert.
Passed balls—Kelly, L
Wild pitches—Nona.
Time—2:20.
Umpire—Chapman.

In the afternoon the threatening weather reduced the attendance to about 500, and this reduced the attendance to about 500, and this time the tables were turned and Chicago by monstrous bad play was forced to lose a game. It was almost wholly the fault of Anson, who seemed all of a sudden to have lost all the base-ball sense he ever had. The Chicagos hit Keefe hard, and but for bad fielding and idiotic management would have won easily. The Troys were completely at Corcoran's mercy, and for five lunings never made a base-hit. They scored one ran in the first inning from a muff by Quest of Cassidy's difficult grounder, a wild overthrow by Kelly to second, and a wild pitch by Corcoran. In the fifth, after Evans had got his base on balls, Keefe hit hard to right field, and the ball was well thrown by Poorman to head him off at second, but Quest muffed it, and Evans got home. The sixth inning was coran. In the fifth, after Evans had got his base on balls, Keefe hit hard to right field, and the ball was well thrown by Poorman to head him off at second, but Quest muffed it, and Evans got home. The sixth inning was a Waterloo for Chicago. After Ferguson had been retired at first, Gillespie hit to Corcoran who threw a little wide to Anson, but well enought to put the man out, as everybody thought, but Chapman, with characteristic cussedness, decided him safe. An instant later Corcoran by a quick throw to Anson caught Gillespie napping at first, and Anson unmistakably put him out, but Chapman wasn't looking this time, and refused to give the out. Here was a pair of as gross decisions as ever were inflicted by an umpire. Comnors was given his base on balls, Gillespie going to second. Evans then hit clean into left field, and Dalrymple first juggled the ball and then threw wide to the plate, so that Gillespie tallied, Connors reached third, and Evans second on the play. Keefe hit to Kelly, whose low throw was muffed by Anson, and two men came in, the result of the inming being three uncarned runs, the last secred by Troy. A most atrocious and inexcusable decision at the plate by Chapman in the second inhing cut off a run from Cheago. In the fifth, after one out, Burns got to first on a missed third, strike by Holbert, and to second as Corcoran was given a base on balls. Each were advanced a peg on Quest's safe hit. Poorman hit a fine liner to right which Ferguson jumped for and caught on the ends of his fingers and made a double play. It was a hit which would have brought in two men but for Ferguson's scratch catch, and would have been enlirely out of reach had not Ferguson been nlaying far inside the eliamond. This was bad luck for Chicago, and nobody to blame. The sixth inning offered Chicago an easy chance to get the lead, but it was thrown away by Anson's bad judgment and Williamson's carelesses. Both Dalrympie and Gore hit safe, Dal getting to third on a passed bull, and scoring on Holbert's muff of the b

- 1		A	R	B	T	P	A	E
e	Chicago.	-	-	-	-			-
at.	Dalrymple, l. f	4	1	2	2	4	0	1
ıt.	Gore, c. I	1.4	.0	1		0	0	0
d	Williamson, 3 b. and c	4	0	0		1.5	3	0
18	Anson, 1 b.	4	0	0	0	10		13
	Kelly, c. and 3 b	100	0	1	12	1 2	2 4	13
23	Burns, 8. 8			0	0	2	8	1
d	Corcoran, p	2	4	1	1	1	0	
201	Poorman, r. f	8	0	H	н	1 7	13	6
	Toorman, I. I		-			M		-
20	Total	999	1	8	10	94	90	8
F43	Troy.	1	0	le con	6	8		
253	Cassidy, c.f	4	1	0	0	81	1	0
1-	Tohin 1h		- 61	000	Õ	9	2	0
t	Ferguson, 2 b Giliespie, l. L. Connors, 3 b	14	0	0	ē	5	7	0
953	Giliespie, l. f.	4	0	0	6	п	0	0
8	Connors, 3 b	3	1	0	0	а	1	.0
y			1	0	6	3	3	0
y	Evans, r. I	F 8	3	1			0	0
ě	Reele, D.,,,,,,,	LЗ				13	12	0
28	Holbert, c	5		21	(2)	5	3	12
89	。 12.100 第2.000 (10.	虚		-	B		=	-
83	Total		1.0	-0	33	53	24	B.
253	Innings— 1 2 3	7	8	6	7	8	9	720
22	Chicago 0 0 0	. 0	0	1	. 0	Q	.0	-1
e	Troy 1 0 0	10	-	3		Ø		-5
	Earned runs—none.	18		836		43		
4	Two-base hits-Kelly, Burn		0	ge.	28	38	Con	

puble play—Ferguson-Tobin.
ssed bails—Holbert, 1; Williamson, L.
ild pitches—Corcoran, 2; Keefe, L.
me—2:40.

A telegram was yesterday received from Goldsmith to the effect that he will report for duty at Buffalo to-morrow, when the Chicagos play the Buffalos. This is good news, for Corcoran needs rest from pitching, and the team will be vastly strengthened by Goldie's arrival.

If there has been a worse umpire in Chicago this year than Chapman it was Libby, who was beyond question dishonestly unfair. Chapman may not be so bad as that, but that he gave the Troys all the benefit that he dared, and is grossly incompetent and unsatisfactory, there isn't the slightest doubt.

dared, and is grossly incompetent and unsalisfactory, there isn't the slightest doubt.

Troy has been singularly unlucky in Chicago in the matter of receipts. The first game so sharpened the popular appetite by its closeness that the second and third would have drawn large crowds but for the rain of Wednesday and the apparent certainty of further wetting yesterday. As it is, however, Capt. Ferguson takes away more money than he could have gotten in any other League city with the finest of weather. He was lucky to win the game of yesterday—lucky to catch the Chicagos in the muffing mood, and lucky to catch that hot liner from Poorman's bat, whereby two runs were prevented. He didn't know he had the ball for a minute, he was so surprised at himself for having caught it. All things considered, the luck is about even, and the Troys leave Chicago the better for one game, and with the respect and good wishes of Chicago ball-patrons. If Ferguson's six-footers don't make trouble with Providence for second place yet we shall be surprised.

PROVIDENCE VS. EUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BUFFALO. N. Y. Sept. 2.—The Buffalos

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuns.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The Buffalos fell an easy victim to the superior batting and fielding of Providence to-day. Following is

BOSTON VS. CLEVELAND.

Special Dippatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 2.—The Clevelands were beaten 6 to 2 by the Bostons to-day, as

THE TURF.

There were shipped yesterday from this city to San Francisco six fillies bred at the Stony Ford Farm, New York, got by Ken-tucky Prince, which were recently pur-chased by ex-Gov. Stanford, of California, to The stock reached here Tuesday night from New York, in charge of Mr. Frank H. Covey, who came on from San Francisco to superintend their removal. Upon leaving this city the fillies were removed to the car which Budd Doble had built for Goldsmith Maid several years ago, and which was purchased by Mr. Stanford last fall. Mr. Covey said that Elvine, the mare that trotted in 2:34½ as a 4-year old, was moving well, and is expected to show a mile in 2:15 before November. Business is better in California than it was last spring, and the trotting outlook is encouraging. Capt. Smith, 4 years old, will trot against Steinway this fall, and Santa Claus will go into the open-to-all class against Nutwood and Magdallah. The latter is moving like a whirlwind.

A NOYEL SCENE AT A HURDLE-RACE.

like a whiriwind.

A NOYEL SCENE AT A HURDLE-RACE.

New York, Sept. 2.—There was a remarkable seeme on the backstretch at Brighton Beach yesterday. The races were of the usual order, with the exception of the hurdle-race, the last on the program. Five horses ran in this race. One of them, L. L., was mounted by a lad named Kearns, who had worked around the stables for a few weeks. He had never ridden in but one hurdle-race previous to yesterday's. When he reached the backstretch L. L. was third in the race. Leaping a hurdle his feet caught in the top rail, and he went over in a somerset, Kearns striking head first on the track, and the horse falling on him.

The horses following dashed over the hurdle, while a chorus of "Ohs!" arose from the crowd on the other side of the track. The horse soon race and walked away, but his rider lay motionless in the dirt. Many thought he was dead, and a string of jockeys, stable-boys, and idlers started across the field toward the boy.

In the line towered the tall form of young Father Dougherty. With the national love of his countrymen for horse-racing he had been watching the equine contests. When the Father came to where the boy lay, with his bloody face turned to the sky, and his blue and red colors covered with dirt, he saw that the boy was insensible and apparently dying.

Requesting the jockeys, stable-boys, and others to kneel, the reverend Father offered up a prayer for the boy, anointing him and performing other services of his Church. The dying seeme was strikingly impressive. Horsemen and others who had never knelt in prayer before obeyed the request of the Father, their bronzed, earnest, and hard, faces softening in sympathy for the crushed jockey. All this was witnessed by the crowd on the quarter-stretch and in the grand stand. Kearns was carried away in an insensible condition after the ceremonies narrated above, and he is reported dead this morning.

COLUMBUS. A NOVEL SCENE AT A HURDLE-RACE.

COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 2.—The attendance at the State Fair to-day was between 35,000 and 40,000. Among the dignitaries present were Gov. Foster and ex-Gov. Bishop. They, in company with the officers of the Northern Ohio Fair Association, were dined by the members of the State Board of Agriculture. An immense crowd witnessed the races. The running race, mile heats, two in three, had five starters for a \$300 purse, divided. The first and third heats were taken by Keno. The second heat was handsomely taken by Belle of Nelson, third money to Louisa Gwynne. Time, 1:4534, 1:4634. Rambler was distanced in the third heat.

The three-minute class had eleven starters. The second, third, and fourth heat and race were taken by Joseph, and the first heat by Columbus and third to Luster Boy. Fairy was distanced in the third heat. Time, 2:3614, 2:37, 2:3534.

The Fair closes to-morrow.

MYSTIC PARK.

MYSTIC PARK.

Bosron, Mass., Sept. 2.—At the Mystic Park races the 2:30 class was won by Edwin Thorn, John S. Clark second, Lady Thorn third. Time, 2:24, 2:25, 2:234.

The 2:27 race was won by Dan Smith, Glendale second, M. R. third. Time, 2:24, 2:214, 2:224, 3:214, 2:224. Glendale won the third and fourth heats.

ELMIRA, N. Y.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Mattie Hunter won the free-for-all pacing race to-day; Rowdy Boy second, Lucy third. The first heat was paced in 2:18½,—the fastest time ever made by pacers on a half-mile track.

HORSE VS. MEN.

DAN O'LEARY.

was out yesterday in spite of the bad weather, practicing for the match which is to take place on the Lake-Front next Saturday night between himself and horse and the three runners, the distance being thirty miles. The runners are also hard at work, and the race promises to be an exciting one.

AQUATIC.

GENEVA, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The boat races were postponed in consequence of rough water.

THE REV. DR. CHAPIN ILL.

THE REV. DR. CHAPIN ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, Sept. 2.—The Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., of the Fourth Universalist Church, Fifth avenue, is sick at his restdence in West Thirty-third street. In May last, when he first began to feel unwell, he sailed for Europe, having previously experienced great relief in similar attacks from a sea voyage. This trip failed to benefit him, and a famous London physician advised him to go to Switzerland. There he became homesick, lost his appetite, and was in every way worse than before. His disease was inflammation of the mucous membrane. He returned home on the 7th of August, and has since been unable to leave his house. The cough with which he was troubled before going abroad has disappeared, but he is very weak, and has delined in weight from 220 to 140 pounds.

The Benson Why.

The tonic effect of Kidney-Wort is produced with water for fire protection by its cleansing and purifying action on the blood. Where there is a gravoily desposit in the urine, or milky, ropy urine from disordered kidneya, it cures without fail.

Times: Our highest artists in dentistry: The McChesney's beyond doubt, though but \$5 a set.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking say they find no traces of organic disease.

They are hopeful of his recovery, but forbid

him to assume clerical duties on the 1st of October, as he had intended, and his place will be filled temporarily by another minister.

OBITUARY. THE REV. DR. WM. ADAMS.

THE REV. DR. WM. ADAMS.

Philodelphila Times, Sept. 1.

The Rev. William Adams, D. D., I.L. D.,
President of the Union Theological Seminary, in New York, and one of the oldest and most prominent of the Presbyterian divines of that city, died yesterday at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. John Crosby Brown, on Orange Mountain, near Orange, N. J., in the 74th year of his age. Dr. Adams was born on the 25th of January, 1807, at Colchester, Conn., where his father was Principal of an academy. The elder Dr. Adams soon after removed to Andover, Mass., to become the Principal of the famous Phillips Academy, and here the son was educated and prepared for Yale College, from

Adams soon after removed to Andove, Mass., to become the Principal of the famous Phillips Academy, and here the son was educated and prepared for Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1827. Studying theology in the Andover Seminary, he was in 1831 ordained a Congregational minister, and settled over a congregation at Brighton, Mass. In 1834 he went to New York, and was called to the charge of the Central Presbyterian Church, then located in Broome street. He remained the pastor of this congregation until 1873, a period of forty years, it having been reorganized in 1833 as the Madison Square Church on the completion of the fine structure at the corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-fourth street.

Dr. Adams was recognized as one of the ablest preachers in New York and one of the influential clergymen of the Presbyterian Church. He was Moderator of the New School General Assembly in 1832, and was very active in promoting the reunion of the two branches, which was accomplished in 1870-71. Twice during his pastorate, in 1840 and again in 1871, he was urred to accept the Presidency of the Union Theological Seminary, of which he was one of the original promoters, and at length, at the close of 1873, he deemed it his duty to undertake this important trust. He parted from his congregation with mutual regret, and thenceforth devoted himself to the duties of his new position, to which were joined those of Professor of Sacred Qhetoric. He found time also for frequent public addresses and contributions to religious periodicals, as well as for the publication of several books, among which may be named: "The Three Gardens—Eden, Gethsemane, and Paradise" (1869); an edition of Isaac Taylor's "Spirit of Hebrew Poetry," with a blographical introduction (1861); "Thanksgiving Memories of the Day and Help to the Habit" (1869). He received the degree of D. D. from the University of the City of New York in 1842 and that of LL. D. from Princeton in 1868.

Dr. Adams' last appearance in public was at the commencement at West Point

WILLIAM GRANGE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
WATERTOWN, Wis., Sept. 2.—William Grange, one of the early settlers of Dodge County and a resident of this city for the past five years, died at his home in the Second Ward last night, aged 80 years, of heart disease. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and unmarried.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 2.—Frank Jewell, Passenger Agent of the Wabash, St.

Louis & Pacific Road, died here to-day of eart-disease. He had been sick for six

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S.

The engagement of Manager Hill's "All the Rage" company, covering a period of the Rage" company, covering a period of four weeks, is now drawing to a close. From a financial point of view the engagement has been a most successful one, not less than 30,000 people having witnessed the piece during that time. This would be large business under the most favorable conditions, but, when we consider the unusually warm weather of the past four weeks, the business has been phenomenal. The members of the company outside of Mr. Hardenbergh and Mr. Davidge who have most favorably impressed the andience have been Mr. A. Z. Chipman as Will Goodwin, Miss Susle Winner, the vivaelous soubret of the company, and Mrs. as with Goodon, hiss Susie winner, the vivacious soubret of the company, and Mrs. Owen Marlowe for her capital sketch of the eccentric wife of the chiropodist. To-mor-row evening the last performance of "All the Rage" will occur.

DRAMATIC NOTES. Maggie Mitchell at Hooley's on Monday

Malmsha and Rogers are finishing a lot of new scenery for the forthcoming production of "Joshua Whitcomb." Dr. Tanner will make his first appearance

Dr. Tanner will make his first appearance as a lecturer at Booth's Theatre on Thursday evening, Sept, 9. His subject will be: "What I Know About Fasting."

Boucleault's adaptation of "La Tentation," called "Led Astray," will follow "The Danicheffs." It was as Rudotph Chandoce that Mr. Charles R. Thorne substantially fixed his position on the New York stage.

After all, Miss Fanny Davenport will appear at Haverly's Fifth Avenue Theatre Sept. 20, in her new play, entitled, "An American Girl," written by Anna Dickinson. The scenes of the drams are laid in America, the actors and actresses who are to take part are all Americans, and, adds the New York Times in its announcement of the coming production, "the costumes have been designed and made by American dressmakers and tailors."

Edwin Booth has decided to make his bow Crowned with foam is the gobiet, but 'tis not cham-parne, Source of headaches, and heartaches, and gastrie

been designed and made by American dressmakers and tailors."

Edwin Booth has decided to make his bow to an English audience as Hamlet, and the cast includes Mr. T. Swinburne as the King, Mr. J. Ryder as the Ghost, Mr. Kyrle Bellew as Lacrtes, Mr. W. Farren as Polonius. Mr. Charles Harcourt as Horatio, Mr. Harry Jackson as First Gravedigger. Miss Gerrard as Ophelia, and Mrs. Herman Vezin as the Queen. This is a notable cast. The piece is to be lavishly mounted. His reception in this character by the London critics will be watched with interest.

Miss Mary Anderson, the traredienne, will begin her season at Oswego, N. Y., on Monday evening, Sept. 13. She has selected from her repertory for the opening night Sheridan Knowles' play entitled "Love; or, The Countess and the Serf." From Oswego she goes to Utica, Syracuse, and Troy; and on Sept. 20 will appear at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, for a week. She then proceeds to Philadelphia, Elmira, Buffalo, and then appears at McVicker's Theatre in this city, where she intends to produce Tilfourd's "Ion," which she has been studying all summer.

"Ion," which she has been studying all summer.

Extract from a Leadville thearical program: "'Fun at Long Branch,' a charming comedy, which will be presented with an unrivaled cast of characters. New masic, new scenery, and complete appointments. Full of bewitching interest, tender situations, fascinating and beautiful young ladies, love, romance, ice cream, lemonade, superb bathing costumes, moonlight strolls, gay young men, cigars, champagne, bath tubs, and lots of etceteras, winding up with a carnival of fun on the sea-shore, in which the ladies and gentlemen will indulge in a comical piece of folly, and dance the 'Fantastic Quadrille' (Cercle de L'Harmonie), expressly arranged for this afterpiece by the renowned ballet-master, Mons. Blandowski,"

CASE-PRENTISS-At Aurora, Sept. 1, by the Rev. V. A. Prentiss, assisted by the Rev. J. G. Rankin, of Warsaw, Ill.; Lily, daughter of the Rev. and hm. Prentiss, and Edward B, Case, of Chicago. Prentiss, and Edward B. Case, of Chicago,

SEWELL—AIPERN—Aug. 28. at the Church of Our
Savior, Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Rev. H. M. Stewart,
Rector, William Herbert Sewell, of Chicago, and Long
Lone, eldest daughter of Capt. Robert Aithen, of GlarLone, eldest daughter of Capt. Robert Aithen, of Glargow, Scotland.

WALLACE—ELLIS—In Chicago, Sept. 1, at the
residence of the officiating clerkyman, the Rev. 3, 0,
Lathrop, Henry C. Wallace, Esc., of Aita City, Utah,
and Miss Elizabeth M. Ellis, of Salt Lake City, Utah,
HOSMER—BURWELL—At the residence of the
bride's inther, Chicago, on Wednesday, Sept. 1, by the
Rev. Brook Herford, Arthur Burley Hosmer, M. D.,
and Adele M. Burwell, both of Chicago.

LONG—Rept. I, Kittle Alice, beloved daughter of Hance and Jennie Long, aged 3 years and 10 months. Funeral from her late residence, 24 Vine-4t., 7fday at 2 o'ciock. Friends of the family are invited to a BALLARD-At Austin, Cook County, Ill., Sept. 1 Luther W. Ballard, of congestion of the lungs, aged Luther W. Ballard, of congestion of the lungs, aged 75 years.

[27] Wyoming and Cortland County (N. Y.) paper please copy.

HUGGINS—In South Evanston, Sept. 1, Henry Huggins, of general debility, aged 65 years. Born in Engined.

Funcral Sept. 3 at II a. m. from his late residence in South Evanston.

to-day from No. 1041 Wast Eighteenth-st.

SUTHERLAND—At 1142 Congress-st., Sept. 1, 7 m., of cholers infantum. Francis, son of Francis and Janet Sutherland, aged 30 months and 21 days. Funeral to take place Sept. 3 at 1 p. m.

EF Kansas and Scotch papers please copy.

COOPER—The funeral of Hugh Cooper, Sr., will take place at the residence of his daughter. Mrs. 7. Blackier, South Evanston, at 2 o'clock Frider, Sept. 8.

Sept. 4.

CHURCH—Sept. 2 at 6 p. m., Merwin Robertson, and 6 Emily R. and Merwin Church, aged 6 months.
Further notice of funeral service.

BARGIN—Eilen Bargin, aged 10 months, dangster of Patrick and Margaret Bargin, of cholers infantum. Funeral from residence, 70 Fifteenth-s., Saturday, Sept. 4, at 11 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

Ew New York, New Orleans, and New Jersey papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE THIRTERNTH Ward Veteran Club will be held this evening at 55 West Lake-st. Fruminent speakers, giec club, etc.
THE FURTH WARD YOUNG MEN'S GAR-Indians avenue, near Thirtieth street, this evening. The meeting will be addressed by Leonard Swett. The meeting will be addressed by Leonard Swett.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE FUURteenth Ward Young Men's Garfield and Arthur
Club at No. 48 West Chicago avenue this evening.
All are invited to attend.

THE CITIZENS' CLUB OF THE REPUBLICANS
of the Fourteenth Ward meets this evening is
the basement of Wicker Park Church. Every member should be present.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN REPUBLICAN CLUB
Englishmen of Republican ideas should come. THE SEVENTEEN'II WARD GARFIELD AND ARTHUR Club will hold a public meeting the evening at the hall corner of Chicago avence and Sedewick street. There will be good speakers in situation

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTER OF THE YOUNG.
Meh's Central Gardeld and Arthur Club will meet to-night at the Grand Pacific Hotel for important business. business.

THE FIRST WARD YOUNG MEN'S GARPIELD and Arthur Club will meet this evening at the Grand Pacific.

There will be a Ghand Merting of the Seventeenth Ward Gardeld and Arthur Club as corner Chicagosav. And Sedgwick-st. this evening.

The Young Men's Auxiliancy J. Willing will speak.

Miscellaneous,

Hio-Born Men FAVORABLE TO THE Fonmatton of a Buckeye Club, please address "Oblo,"

//bune office, giving residence and place of business. SAKING POWDER.



SELTZER APERIENT.

ZARRANT

SELTZER

ERIEN

THE CURATIVE CUP.

distress: Tis the SEL/TZER APERIENT, a balm for the brain, And a cure for the evils produced by excess.

And a cloud from the mind of the invalid rolls.
Such are the effects of TABLANT'S EFFERVESENT SELTZER APERIENT, the portable representsitive of the famous SELTZER SPRING, and ise most
greeable and efficient of silerniyes.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Absolutely Pure. Howakes per a verile in leading cities of the verile works of the proposition of the verile below the proposition of the verile below the proposition when and light fary, he breaks, or luxurious past ry. Can be eaten by drawing with the verile ver

Tuesday. Judge Smith, at the

BUSINESS CARDS. **PENSIONERS**

Are/many of them, entitled to an increase of raising their disability having increased. This can only be obtained by making the proper application for increase. We will present these cases for the legal feet payable only in event of success.

MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Pension Attorneys.

LOUIS R. GILLSON, Resident Partner, 9 Matropolitan Block, Chicago.

CANDY Send St. 84, 84, or 85 for a sample retail box by express, of the best cardies in America, put up else triedly pura. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectiones, 76 Madison-st. Chicago. AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,

AUCTION SALE STANDARD SILVER PLATED WARE

CONTINUED AT OUR STORES, To-day at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Good Goods at Gress Dargnins.

ELISON, FLERSHKIM & CO.,
Si and Si Bandolph-M. By CHICAGO AUCTION & STORAGE CO.

Large Stock Furniture at Auction,
At our Requiar Saturday Sale, Saturday, Sept. 4. at 9-20 o'clock, at Salesrooms life East Lake-st.

1. Parior Grand Pinno Forte, Billiard Table, in 1800 Fine Clears, various brands.
Stove and Grate Ornamenta, a new thing in Chicago, sery popular Saat.

ORTHOGO AUCTION & STORAGE CO.

WM. S. GOLSEN, Prest.

WM. A. BUTTEKES, Manager and Avenueses.

POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers & Manufacturers' Agents,
78 & 80 RANDOLPH-ST.,
Hold Begular Sales of
Household Goods and General Merchandise

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

FINAN DAY & BANKERS AN

130 Las LEERT M. DAY.
CYRUS W. FII the Merchants' Savin Transact a General Bank Bay and Sell first-class It U. S. Bonds, County soft Krchańge on London and Zuropean Circular Lette Tayelers.

THE CO PRIESTLY L

A bill was filed yes er to compei him complainants, after lay ical propositions about the Church and the jurisdi of Chicago as a corpo lower to take land by a German-speaking Ron the North Division of of Chicago. This pr. Steffen and Joseph Breit steffen and Joseph Breiwith others, bought
Trustees' Subdivision
quarter of fractional
Breisach acquired by
seventh of the prope
sconers of the German
paid for it, not with funs
society, but from funds
entirely by the priest of
purnoses. A partition wi
in ISE2, whereby a tract
eighty-seven feet on
eighty-eight feet on Ch
spart to Steffer and Br
German Catholic St. Je
the sole use and by
ation of said churcl
conveyed the same lo
Vandevelde, Bishop of
limitations as to trust,
that by the laws of that by the laws of went to the Bishop except on his consciand is not any independent Church man Catholic Church, limit these premises ment, but that the holds all other Church to dispose of them as interests of the Church Breissch. attempted t trust for St. Joseph's c their power, because

their power, because the priest in should be for the b the priest in bushould be for the bens and not specifically and parish as such does not rate, after the partition also a school and prior land; adjoining lots whole was used in the benefit of the parish, provements were destrained to build furthe purchased and a new this, however, and in had been conveyed by dictine Society, a religious and a series of St. Joseph's Parish, the church was rebuilt design to sell the in accordance with the made Aug. 30, 1880, which he contracted \$35,000, -\$2,000 cash, \$3 the remainder (\$20,000) terest at \$6, per centre. It is a society a good title, a from the Bishop of Sisters. An abstract Palmer, but he return plainants, stating that the portion purchased He therefore declined Complainants charge puted entire title to no right to refuse the best here and they ask that he

CROWNE'S In the case of the Wo vs. James M. Crow bered a rule was it against the defen-why he should not lating the injunction. his answer, in which he wagons were driven. Home after he was serve order, but he asserts that the judicial order. He denials, and very vagu he claims he has not tempt. The matter morning by Judge Jam

The September term of open Monday. Judge 6 his new calendar, primow ready for distribu Judge Jameson will londay, and begin

day morning, will make first fifty cases, comme and will then make a p lowing passed cases on 2,016, 2,136, 2,162, 2,296, 2, 2,330. The passed case taken up first, and the regular calendar. Friday, Sept. 10, will t trial notices for the cal the September term cases under term No. cept cases redocketed made up.

> William H. Bayne fil his wife, Celestia A. I adultery, and asking f Henrika Anderson an William Anderson on i STATE

H. C. & C. Durand yesterday against Joh Sprague, Warner & Blatherwick, to recover wagons, store-fixtures street, valued at \$1.000. E. L. Jillett sued F. A Thirza Moore began Seraphin Kübel, claim

THE BLUE A

Por The Ch
Well these, indeed, ar
fighting just as at
As when the crimson i
less yalong.
The bloody chasm's op
to-day
As when the Yanke
measured with th
"Tis strange how blind
and pride,
To fight against sweet
fathers died"Gainst the champions,
so true—
By voting for the Boys
Boys in Blue,
"We could not live ben
we'd starve and d

And the laws of Hand

we'd starve and a
And the laws of Hanc
them alway;
so raily round the Be
Boys in Gray.
And you who 're from
from the ZuiderWell know how swee
Heaven-born Lib
Then wheel in line! O
work enough to T
o "hold the fort" ag
the loyal Blue.
To "hold the fort" ag
the loyal Blue.
To "hold the fort" ag
injet and main
Like a pent-up forrem
impetuous song.
Through the ranks of
their trust betray
By battling 'gainst the
Rebel Gray.
Then do your duty, h
east your-votes.
Rush! I hear the slogal
dred thousand th
And reecho with a thu
try through and
"For Garfield and for
love the Blue!
CRICAGO, Sept. 2, 188

Why F

Convenience is new the sanitary idea; but position of water-close calling acquaintance brivies. Mr. Bowdite yard a well, used by a which was grouped, witwenty-four privies an

TH WARD GARFIELD AND

itely Pure.

B APE CREAM TARTAR

In heading cities of the world,

anakes such high, flaxy, he
act ty. Can be eaten by types
cit is resulting from heave and
mm ended for purity and wholes
from ent Chemists Dr. Mott.
GG POWDWH CQ. New York. B APERIENT. RRAN LTZER

ERIE RATIVE CUP. the goblet, but 'tis not cham es, and hearinches, and gastris
PERIENT, a baim for the brain,
wile produced by excess.
the elogged system relieves,
omach, the liver controls,
ught every organ achieves,
se mind of the invalid rolls,
of TARRANT'S EFFER VESEKIENT, the portable representtt of siteralives.
ALL DRUGGISTS.

CANDY.

and \$1. \$4. \$5. or \$5 for a sample stall box by express, of the best sindles in America, put up districtly and strictly pure. Refers all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confections. TION SALES. FLERSHEIM & CO., TION SALE

D AT OUR STORES, a. m. and 2 p. m.

as Bargains. ISON, FLERSHEIM & CO. 84 and 86 Randolph-st UCTION & STORAGE CO. Furniture at Auction,

nrday Sale, Saturday, Sept. 4, abortoons like East Lake-st, O'FOTE, Billiard Table, aments, a new thing in Chicago, 6. OTION & STORAGE CO.
Pers't.
EKS, Manager and Auctioneera Manufacturers' Agents,
RANDOLPH-ST.,
Begular Sales of
And General Merchandise

AY AND FRIDAY

Members of New York Stock Exchange, ALBERT M. DAY, CYRUS W. FIELD, Special. The Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Co.

Transact a General Banking Business.
Buy and Sell first-class Investment Securities.
U.S. Bonds, County and City Bonds, Railway Bonds.
Exchange on London and Paris.
European Circular Letters of Credit furnished for

THE COURTS.

FINANCIAL

DAY & FIELD.

130 LaSalle-st.

PRIESTLY LITIGATION. A bill was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court by the Benedictine Fathers against Potter Palmer to compel him to keep a contract. The complainants, after laying down sundry histor-ical propositions about the unity of the Catholic Church and the jurisdiction of Bishops, etc., state that by a law of 1845 the Catholic Bishop of Chicago as a composition was vested with complainants, after laying down Sundry historical propositions about the unity of the Catholic Church and the Jurisdiction of Bishops, etc., state that by a law of 1845 the Catholic Bishop of Chicago as a corporation was vested with power to take land by giff or devise. In 1848 the German-speaking Roman Catholic population of the North Division of Chicago had been constituted or erected into a parish called St. Joseph's Parish, and had a priest appointed by the Bishop of Chicago. This priest, through Nicholas Steffen and Joseph Breisach, and in connection with others, bought Outlot 22 in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the south fractional quarter of fractional Sec. 33, 31. Steffen and Joseph German Catholic Church, "and paid for it, not with funds of any individuals or seciety, but from funds contributed and held entirely by the priest of the parish for church propers, whereby a tract of land fronting west eighty-seven feet on Cass street and south eighty-seven feet on Cass street and south eighty-seven feet on Chicago avenue was set apart to Steffen and Breisach "in trust for the German Catholic St. Joseph's Church," or "for the acide use and behoof of the congregate the same lot to the Rev. James O. Vandeyelde, Bishop of Chicago, with the same limitations as to trust. Complainants charge that by the laws of the Church the property went to the Bishop untrammeled by any trust except on his conscience; that there was not any independent or distinctive "German these premises by any specific appointment, but that the Bishop holds there as he holds all other Church," nor was it intended to limit these premises by any specific appointment, but that the Bishop holds them as he hold leem bet for the intended to limit these premises by any specific appointment, but that the Bishop holds them as he hold leem bet for the parist in buying it was that it should be for the benefit of the Church. That when Steffen and Breissch attempted to convey the property had been conveyed by the Bishop to the limit of the spread of

CROWNE'S CONTEMPT. In the case of the Woman's Industrial Home vs. James M. Crowne, it will be remembered a rule was issued a few chays ago against the defendant to show cause why he should not be punished for violating the injunction. Yesterday Crowne filed in the control of the lating the injunction. Yesterday Crowne filed his answer, in which he admits that horses and wagons were driven across the yard of the Home after he was served with the injunction order, but he asserts that such horses and wagons were not under his control; that by virtue of some lease to Emil Hansen and John O'Hern he had parted with the control of such vehicles and horses; and hence that he did not disobey the judicial order. He is very indefinit in his denials, and very vague as to his assertions, but denials, and very vague as to his assertions, but he claims he has not been guilty of any con-tempt. The matter will be heard Monday morning by Judge Jameson.

ITEMS. The September term of the Superior Court will open Monday. Judge Gary will begin the call of his new calendar, printed copies of which are new ready for distribution at the Clerk's office. Judge Jameson will hear contested motions Monday, and begin the call of his calendar

Tuesday.

Judge Smith, at the opening of his court Monday morning, will make a preliminary call of the first fifty cases, commencing with calendar No. 1, and will then make a peremptory call of the following passed cases on his calendar: Nos. 1,894, 2,016, 2,136, 2,162, 2,296, 2,304, 2,366, 2,314, 2,326, 2,328, 2,330. The passed cases ready for trial will be taken up first, and then the cases feady on the regular calendar. regular calendar.
Friday, Sept. 10, will be the last day for filing friel notices for the calendar to be made up for the September term of the Circuit Court. No cases under term No. 2,452 need be noticed, except cases redocketed since the last calendar was made up.

William H. Bayne filed a bill yesterday against his wife, Celestia A. Bayne, charging her with adultery, and asking for a divorce. Henrika Anderson asked for a divorce from William Anderson on the ground of desertion.

STATE COURTS. H. C. & C. Durand began a suit in replevin yesterday against John Hoffmann, J. H. Burke, Sprague, Warner & Co., and Charles W. Biatherwick, to recover possession of some horses, wagons, store-fixtures, etc., at 724 West Lake street, valued at \$1,000.

E. L. Jillett sued F. A. Bragg for \$1,000.

Thirza Moore began a sult in trespass against Seraphin Kübel, claiming \$1,000 damages.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Well these, indeed, are stirring times. They're fighting just as strong
As when the crimson tide of war rolled ruthlesly along.

The bloody chasm's open still; it gapes as wide As when the Yankee Boys in Blue swords measured with the Gray.

This strange how blind we Irish are to principles

Tis strange how blind we Irish are to principles and pride,
To fight against sweet Liberty, for which our fathers died—
'Gainst the champions of Freedom, Republicans so true—
By voting for the Boys in Gray, and 'gainst the Boys in Blue,
'We not hate the English laws? Did we not from them fly?
We could not live beneath them; if we would, we'd starve and die.
And the laws of Hancock's party are akin to them alway: hem alway; y round the Boys in Blue, against the

so rally round the Boys in Blue, against the
Boys in Gray.
And you who 're from the Rhine, the Rhone, or
from the Zuider-Zoe,
Well know how sweetly smacks the kiss of
Heaven-born Liberty.
Then wheel in line! On, brave men, on! we've
work enough to do
To "hold the fort" against the Grays, and for
the loyal Blue.
To "hold the fort"? Why, no, we'll sweep with
might and main along.
Like a pent-up torrent broken loose, with wild,
impetuous song.
Through the ranks of the Democracy who did
their trust betray
by battling 'gainst the Loyal Blue, and for the
lebel Gray.
Then do your duty, honest men! For Garfield
cast your votes.

Hushi I hear the slogan ringing from ten hundred thousand throats,
And recho with a thund'ring voice this country through and through:
"For Garfield and for Freedom, and for all who love the Blue!"
CHICAGO, Sept. 2, 1880. M. C. McMAHON.

Why People Die.

Boston Post.

Convenience is never interpreted to include the sanitary idea; but rather means a juxtaposition of water-closet and food closet, and a saling acquaintance between wells, drains, and privies. Mr. Bowditch found at Martha's Vincyard a well, used by a happy community, about which was grouped, within a radius of 140 feet, twenty-four privies and thirteen cesspools.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS AND BROKERS, Silver in the United States and in Germany.

> The Bank of Venice-Foreign Exchange, Etc.

> The Produce Markets Irregular-Previsions Quiet and Steadler-Hogs Strong.

Wheat Easy, with More Doing-Corn and Oats Somewhat Excited by the Rains.

FINANCIAL.

In the light of recent experience, the bitter fight two or three years ago on the silver question in this country has shown how little reliance can be placed on the opinions of those who profess the most accurate knowledge of financial principles. By the most profound secreey and glaring fraud two enactments were passed by Congress demonetizing the silver dollar, and when the people—notably those of the Northwest-demanded its restoration to the place it had occupied for more than eighty year—in fact, nearly from the organization of the Government,—Eastern wise men, and especially the capitalists and bankers of the seaboard cities, predicted, should it be done, the direst calamities to the business interests of the Nation. But specie-payments came so naturally and so gradually that the world laughed at the dismal predictions of those wiscacres, and increasing prosperity has blessed the land ever since. The balance of trade in our favor, aggregating in the five years closing the land ever since. The balance of trade in our favor, aggregating in the five years closing June 31, 1880, the enormous sum of \$821,179,828, was up to last year paid mainly in Government and other bonds. Since then Europe has been forced to ship gold in payment of her balance, amounting in the last fiscal year to more than \$75,000,000. Our mines poured into the coffers of the Europhile as much power than the confers of the Republic as much more, so that the coin of the Nation has increased \$150,000,000, in spite of the Nation has increased \$150,000,000, in spite of the doleful predictions of those who would have ruined the country by reducing all values to a gold standard. And now comes another stupendous fact to confound the gold theorists. The drain of this metal from the banks of the Old World has about forced Germany to readopt silver as a legal-tender, and, should the balances in the world's commerce continue about as they are, she will surely have to do it. The German Imperial Bank has stopped paying gold at Bremen and Hamburg, and a Berlin dispatch says: "Prince Bismarck favors the reintroduction of a bimetallic currency." Short crops in England and continued shipments of gold to this country for food may force John Bull, with all his swagger, to come to the same Bull, with all his swagger, to come to the same sensible conclusion. Only a little while ago the goldites predicted that all our gold would leave the country. The very difference between the value for the present between gold and silver forces foreigners to send gold to pay their balances. In this, as in thousands of other cases, how futile and absurd is the wisdom of the wise, or, rather, of those who suppose themselves to be so. selves to be so.

selves to be so.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns.

HALLOCK, Ill., Aug. 31.—The Chicago Express says that the bills of the Bank of Venice were not only at par with gold, but were sometimes at a premium of 20 or more per cent for "800 years," and conveys the idea that there was necer any coin to redeem them in, by saying that Bonaparte expected to make a big haul of gold when he captured the bank, but found nothing. But the Express doesn't tell us what finally became of the bills. Can you? Of course they were never redeemed, and no one ever lost anything by them, for they were always at par or above. And now where are they?

M. Hinman.

For perhaps more than half the life of the Bank of Venice it was not a bank of issue as we understand it. Parties were allowed to deposit coin to their credit, and these were transferred from one to another. Finally certificates were from one to another. Finally certificates were issued called bills, which, on account of convenience in setting distant and foreign balances, were sometimes at a large premium. The coin of that day was clipped, amalgamated with base metals, and of various nations, and the bank would issue certificates for the value of them in standard ducats. Venice was at that time the mistress of the commerce of the world. London is now, and hence the wide circulation of the bills or certificates of the deposits of her bank. As her commerce declined these bills were gradually redeemed, for they represented coin. She had ceased to be a leading commercial power when Bonaparte conquered her, and hence he found nothing in the vaults of her bank. What little there might have been there was, of course, taken care of by its owners. No historics within our reach enable us to answer categorically our correspondent's last two questions; but they warrant the version above

Stocks generally in New York made some but not very large gains, with a strong market.

The following table will show the variations

		-1-1		-
Stocks.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest.	Closing
Chicago, Burlington & Quin Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pacific		139	13716	138
Morris & Essex	110		*****	110 T
Illinois Central	113	11334	11294	11294
New York Central Michigan Central		95	9436	9434
Lake Shore	10656	10736	106	107%
Erie	381/2	39%	3834	23,634
Erie preferred Erie second mortgage		8484	8734	8856
Chicago & Northwestern	1034	102	99%	102
Chicago & Northwestern p'f		*****	******	120%
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.pf'd		80%	8814	89%
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.	1881.4	3916	8834	39
Wabash, St. Louis & P. pfd	604	7018	68%	GDPM,
Ohio & Mississippi	3496	3514	3452	4374
Iannibal & St. Joe preferre		8614	8016	8614
dissouri, Kansas & Texas	3614	3638	3614	30%
Pacific Mall	. 39%	40%	8096	401.2 859.4
Delaware & Hudson Delaware, Lackawanna & W		9086	8946	9002
New Jersey Central	. 76	7036	76	7634
hiladeiphia & Reading				25%
fanhattan Elevated		9436	934	2714 94
ron Mountain		5792	560	5734
Vestern Union Tel. Co	. 104	105	104	106
ouisville & Nashville Jashville & Chattanooga				100
ake Erie & Western		3354	8134	3384
anada Southern	. 61	Total and		61
orthern Pacific				30%
Northern Pacific preferred t. Louis & San Francisco pfe				47
C. & I. C	1942	2136	1916	2114
t. Paul & Omaba	4236			439.4
t. Paul & Omaha preferred. hicago, St. Louis & N. O	8316			3812
ntario & Western	2434	2456	2414	2414

Government bonds were in fair request, 6s of '81 being 104%, selling 104%; 5s of '81, 102%, 102%; 4%s, coupons, 110%, 110%; 4s, coupons, 110, 110%. Northwestern earnings for three months past foot up \$5,150,000.

The demand for good railway stocks and bonds

for investment is constantly growing.

The Board of Directors of the Iron Mountain Railroad Company have ordered-the payment of the interest—Oct. 10—on the second preferred income-bonds. It is reported that the result of last year's business shows a net profit of over three-fourths of a million dollars beyond the

payment of interest.

The following is the statement of the Controller of the Currency Sept. 1, showing the amounts of National-bank notes and of legal-tender notes outstanding at the dates of the passage of the acts of June 20, 1874, Jan. 14, 1875, and May 31, 1878, together with the amounts out-standing at date, and the increase or decrease.

Amount on deposit with the Trensurer of United States to redeem notes of insolvent and liquidating banks, and banks retiring circulation under act of June 20, 1874.

Decrease in deposit during the last month. 106,384 6.684,830

*Circulation of National gold banks not included in the above, \$1,38,700.

The course of business at the Chicago banks was steady and without material change. New York exchange sold at about \$1 discount per \$1,000 between banks, though ¼ more may have sometimes been conceded. Money abundant. Demand for currency rather light. Discounts about \$6. Call loans, 364. The clearings were \$3,700,000. The volume of general business is steady and increasing.

steady and increasing. BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, Sept. 2.—The steady influx of gold and silver from Europe, the strong probability that these imports will continue and increase, the rumors concerning the intention of Germany to remonetize silver, and the general conditions of business here, all point to a higher movement for stocks. The market to-day showed the influence of these considerations upon the minds of loperators and investors. Beginning strong, it became extremely active at advanced figures, and toward the close was actually rampant. Far in the lead were the Southwestern stocks. Hannibal went up to a higher point than it has touched for years, and Northwestern becomed up 2 per cent. Large purchases of Illinois Central were made on foreign account. The completion of the arrangement between the Hannibal & St. Joseph and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy gave a fresh impetus to these stocks.

New York, Sept. 2—Governments quiet, but firm.

Railroad bonds active, and generally strong

firm.

Railroad bonds active, and generally strong and higher, with Erie, Denver & Rio Grande, C., C. & I. C. incomes, and Lake Erie & Western incomes most prominent in the advance.

State securities duli.

The stock market was active and strong throughout the greater portion of the day, and throughout the greater portion of the day, and

Transactions, 256,000 shares:

Central Arisona. 200 Montank Conh. 2,000

C. C. & I. C. 16,000 Northwestern. 18,000

C. C. & I. C. 16,000 Northwestern. 18,000

C. C. & I. C. 16,000 Northwestern. 18,000

Lackawanna. 16,000

Deluware & Hudson. 16,000

Deluware & Hudson. 16,000

Deluware & Hudson. 16,000

Denver & Rio Grande 1,800

Hanithal & St. Josephir, 400

St. Paul. 10,000

Kanas & Texas. 3,800

Wabash Pacific. 16,000

Lake Shorte. 5,800

Michigan Central. 2,600

Monay variation. 16,000

Monay variation. 2,600

Monay variation. 2,600 Money market easy at 263 per cent, closing a 62%; prime mercantile paper, 4%65%. Sterling exchange, 60 days, steady at 481%; de GOVERNMENT BONDS.

STATE BONDS. Do preferred......

H. & St. Joe.....
Do preferred.....
Iron Mountain...
St. Louis & San F. 101% Houston & 120% D. & R. G St. Paul.
Do preferred
St. Paul & Omaha
Do preferred.
Del. J. & Western
Morris & Essex
Dolaware & Hudson
N. J. Central. hio & Mississippi

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—The stock market was quiet but strong to-day. Land stocks a shade firmer in spots; Water-Power advanced from 9 to 9%; and Boston from 67-18 to 6%. New Hampshire Land sold at 4; for Brookline 3% was bid, but there was none offered at any price. Maverick might have been bought at 3.

Railroad bonds rather dull, and although they generally were steady, there was a slight shrinkage in some cases. Hartford & Erje 7s advanced from 41% to 41%; Little Rock fron. 101% to 101%; St. Jo 7s declined from 118%; Union Pacific sinking-fund 8s declined from 118%; to 115%; Eastern 4%s soid at 95; Pueblo & Arkansas Valley 7s at 112%, and Atchisou firsts at 119.

In railroad shares the market was generally stronger, especially in the afternoon; Rutland preferred advanced from 28% to 29; Chicago, Burlington & Oulney from 18% to 1834; Little

In Palifold Shares the market was generally stronger, especially in the afternoon; Rutland preferred advanced from 284 to 29; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy from 1884 to 1834; Little Rock from 56 to 54%; Union Pacific from 94 to 944; Pellman from 117 to 1174; Philadelphia & Wilmington from 69 to 694; Atchison from 119% to 120; Ogdensburg from 24% to 24%; New York & New England from 38% to 39; Sandusky from 14% to 15; Portland, Saco & Portsmouth declined from 9% to 84; Worcester & Nashua from 60 to 58%; Chicago & West Michigan from 70 to 69; Finit from 18% to 18; Eastern from 35% to 35%; Boston & Maine sold at 134%; Summit Branch at 11; Old Colony at 116%.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 2.—Stocks closed:
Atchison & T. 1st is. .119 Ch., San. & Cleve... 14% Do land grant 5s... .120 Finit & Père Marq's... 18 Boston, H. & Erie 7s... .134 Kitle Rock & F. S... .54% Boston, H. & Erie 7s... .134 N. Y. & N. England... .35 Do second from 18... .130 Finit & Père Marq's... 18 Rastern R. 44%s... .35 Octobre & C. R. S. .134 South A. & England... .36 Do second from 18... .134 Do common... .244 N. Y. & N. England... .36 Do second from 18... .37 Do common... .244 N. Y. & N. England... .37 Do common... .244 N. Y. & N. England... .39 Do common... .245 Do common... .246 Dolland & T. R. B... .39 Do common... .247 Dolla, Bur. & England... .384 FOREIGN.

Iondon, Sept. 2.—Consols, 92 7-16; account, 97 9-16. 97 9-16. American securities—New 5s. 106; 4½s, 114; 4s, 114½; Illinois Central, 116; Pennsylvania Central, 60½; Erie, 40½; seconds, 91; Reading, 12. Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 2%; below the Bank of England rate, 4.

The shipment of gold to America yesterday was £150,000.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £366,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank's reserve to its liability is 49 13-16 per

or the bank's reserve to its hability is 49 13-16 per cent.
PARIS, Sept. 2.—Rentes, 86f 72½c.
PARIS, Sept. 2.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease in specie of 5,350,000 francs in gold and 3,350,000 francs in MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

To the Mining Press Association.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Business dull at the mining exchanges to-day, with a tendency to lower prices. The closing quotations were:

Rising Sun recently purchased an extensive water right, enabling it to run its mills day and night.

The Bull Domingo concentrator is now in operation.

The leading mines of Tombstone, Ariz, have notified the Miners' Union that they will not employ its members.

The American Mining Stock Exchange sold at its board 470,000 shares in June, 580,000 in July, and 1,000,000 in August.

Ninety-five of the principal mines paid dividends to Sept. 1, \$105,662,230; assessments to the same date, \$30,312,540.

It is reported that Archie Borland has sold his interest in Father De Smet to Haggin, Teris & Hearst for \$1,600,000.

Work on the new mill of the Empire, Utah, is progressing rapidly.

A new strike is reported on Red Elephant Mountain, nesr Lawson, Colo. The ore is running 2,500 to 3,000 ounces per ton.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

New Yorks, Sept. 2.—In mining shares there was not much activity, and there are no important changes to notice. The iron trade believes that it has a bright future before it. Warned by the experience of a few months ago, the trade will avoid the mistake of putting upprices to a figure that will make importations of iron profitable. At a shade below these figures they believe they can do all the business of which they are capable at a very fair profit. It is a fact that no large order for iron can now be filled for delivery later than May next.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

POSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Sp

BAN FRAN SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—The follow he closing quotations at the Stock Bo REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for ord Thursday, Sept. 2:

CITY PROPERTY.

Nebraska at, 150 ft e of Loor is, 5 f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated Sept. 1 (D. J. Carroll to James P. Shea).

West Congress at, 155 ft wof Aberdeen, 5 f, 45x50 ft, dated Sept. 1 (J. and M. Moynihan to F. C. Crane).

Himmans t, 200 ft w of Paulina, 10 f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Sept. 1 (G. S. Hahn to Jacob Jacger). improved, dated Sept. 1 (G. S. Hahn to Jacob Jac ft improved, dated Sept. 1 (Charles Hasis to Edward Crane Fuiton st. 125 ft e of Wood, n f. 25xill ft, dated Sept. 2 (John Johnston, Jr., to John P. Olinbuperior st. 29 ft w of Noble, n f, 25x123ft, oved, dated Sept. 1 (August Juers to F. orth Wood st. 117 ft n of West Indiana, w f. 25x78 ft, dated Aug. 31 (J. Holloway to P. 25x3 ft, dated Aug. 31 (J. Holloway to P. Hamilton).

The premises No. 255 Dayton st, dated Sept. 2 (Christoph Holtz to Sophia Becker).

Michigan av, 150 ft n of Twenty-thire st, w f, 50 x170 ft, improved, dated May 7 (Bush & Blanchard to Peyton R. Chandler).

Michigan av, same as the above (Peyton R. Chandler o William T. Baker).

Wentworth av, 25 ft s of Thirtieth st, w f, 25x 120 ft, improved, dated Sept. 2 (S. A. Cullinan to M. Cullinan).

The premises No. 11 Farrell st, dated Aug. 25 (Patrick Walsh to Florence Donovan).

Twenty-third at, 160 ft w of Portland av, n t, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 21 (H. D. King to Thomas A. Crowe).

NOBTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN.

Racine av, 245 ft n of Babetta st, w f, 264x131

Racine av. 24% ft n of Babetta st, w f. 25% 131 ft, dated Sept. 1 (Albert Wisner to Harriet N. Sharo). OUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN Bell).

Desplaines at, a e cor of Fifty-first, w f, 50x 155
ft, dated Aug. 21 (Adolph Loeb to A. Leiber).

Lot on at 25 ft w of Stewart av and 144 ft n of
Sixteenth at, w f, 130x 124 ft, dated Aug. 25 (A.
and C. Davidson to S. A. Kent).

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Thursday morning and for the corresponding

	RECE	IPTS.	SHIPMENTS.			
	1880.	1879,	1880.	1879.		
Flour, brls	5,966	7,941	5,306			
Wheat, bu	74,244	155,272	123,806	129,399		
Corn, bu	316,179	281,720 54,658	294,035	246,301		
Oats, bu	57,716 1,924	22,008	81,420	42,848		
Bariey, bu	15,450	28,706	52,960 7.571	2,317		
Grass seed, hs	315,730	27,168	479,830	7,943 464,854		
Flaxseed, Ds	1.355,200	2,106,510	276,510	547,690		
Broom-corn, bs		3,900	14,290	563		
Cured meats, hs	364,620	335,500	1,442,055	1,455,780		
Beef, tes	THE RESIDENCE	10000 0000	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	50		
Beef, bris		*****	102	64		
Pork, bris.		******	605	514		
Lard. Bs	800	*******	241,323	274,300		
Tallow, Ds	57,250	32,2661	170,780	72,610		
Butter, bs	184,400	182(60)	170,780	72,610		
Live hogs, No	13,530	11,571	5,455	4,065		
Cattle, No	4,256	4,944	1,946	2,236		
Sheep, No	199 (901	624	45255	********		
Hides, hs	133,885	141,608	*242,600	118,790		
Wool, Bs	75,816	47,139	159,475	135,372		
Potatoes, bu	596	1.276	BACKSTOPEN ST.70	400		
Coal, tons	9,529	14.800	2,538	1,487		
Hay, tons	94	60	(4)	31		
Lumber, m	6,890	12,790	4,055	2,502		
Shingles, m	250	2,580	640	575		
Salt, bris	2,036	882	6.471	6,096		
Poultry, lbs	8,000	70		*******		
Eggs, pkgs	682	5019	76	88		
Cheese, bxs	5,527	3,500	1,147	657		
Green apples, brh	917	1,006	22	*******		
Beans, bu	*******		72	24		

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 553 bu wheat, 2,437 bu corn, 1,629 bu oats, 434 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 51 cars red wheat, 4 cars No. 2 winter, 26 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected, 30 cars No. 2 soring, 3 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected, 30 cars No. 2 soring, 3 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (124 wheat): 319 cars and 36,000 bu No. 2 corn, 94 cars high mixed, 20 cars rejected (433 corn); 20 cars white coats, 11 cars No. 2 mixed, 9 cars rejected (40 cats); 7 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected, 1 car No. 1 barley, 10 cars No. 2 do, 9 cars No. 3 do, 16 cars No. 4 do, 2 cars low grade (340 barley). Total (645 cars), 344,000 bu. Inspected cut: 200,288 bu wheat, 259,630 bu corn, 1,575 bu cats, 29,188 bu rye.

wheat, 259,630 bu corn, 1,575 bu oats, 29,188 bu rye.

The leading produce markets were steady yesterday, and grain was more active at a higher range of prices. The breadstuffs markets were without encouragement from Europe, but were helped by continued rain in the West. It was reported that a great deal of wheat is out in the fields in the Northwest, and thousands of acres even are yet uncut in the area farthest to the north. Corn and oats sympathized with wheat the result being a much more active demand from the short interest all round. There was a good demand for spot lard, and a fair one for meats, but pork was not much wanted, though hogs but pork was not much wanted, though hogs were called "excited" in consequence of a small daily supply. Rye was much stronger under the weekly orders from Cincinnati for October delivery.

orders from Cincinnati for October delivery.

Mess pork closed steadier, at \$17.25@17.30 for
September, \$16.90@16.92% for October, and \$12.70
@12.72% for November. Lard closed 2%c higher,
at \$7.35 seller September and \$8.02%08.05 for
October. Short ribs closed 5c higher, at \$8.25
for September. Spring wheat closed %c lower,
at 87%087%c for September and 88%088%c for
October. Red winter closed at 91c cash or seller
September. Corn closed %0%c higher, at 30%

at \$7.66 soller Soptember and \$8.09;69.86 for October. Short ribs closed to higher, at \$8.36 for September. Spring wheat closed \$6 lower, at \$7.65 for for September and \$8.09,808.96 for October. Red winter closed at file cash or seller September. Corn closed \$4.02 keptember and \$9.00 select \$2.00 for September and \$4.00 select \$4.00 for Septe

for do to Giasgow, 654c for lard and meats to Liverpool, 75c for do to Antwerp or Bremen.

The aggregated receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit were 364,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 236,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 236,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 236,000 bu. The collowing was the movement of produce reported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 14,979 bris; wheat, 477,974 bu. corn, 318,100 bu; cats, 38,250 bu; corn-meal, 1,880 pkgs; rye, 622 bu; mait, 2,000 bu; pork, 13 bris; beef, 1,600 bris; cut meats, 2,109 pkgs; lard, 1,521 tos; whisky, 370 bris.

Exports—For 24 hours—Flour, 10,000 bris; wheat, 211,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu; cats, 1,000 bu; rye, 40,000 bu.

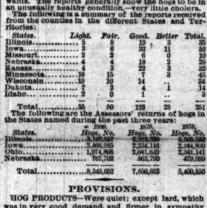
The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and for direct ports on the dates named:

believed to have done a great deal of damage to wheat, because the farmers in that region leave most of their wheat in the fields till the thrasher gets around to it. The good old custom of putting it in stack is only partially followed, because it is "too much trouble." The result is that a season of wet in autumn causes great damage by making the wheat "grow" in the

damage by making the wheat "grow" in the shock, after which process it will not make sound flour, nor so much of it. Still, the proportion of the wheat thus damaged cannot be very great; though the loss may be heavy on the individual owners.

Howard, White, Crowell & Co. publish returns from numerous points in the Northwest relative to hog prospects. They say:

The reports indicate that the crop of hogs in Iowa will be larger than that of last year, and the Assessors' raturns confirm them by showing an increase of about 5 per cent. In Missouri the returns are measure, and exclusively from counties in the northern part of the State, and indicate that the crop will barely be an average one. The returns from Nebraska are more encouraging, and show that in the greater portion and the more densely populated part of the State the supply of hogs will be good, with plenty of feed. In the middle partion of the State the crop will probably



HOG PRODUCTS—Were quiet; except lard, which was in very good demand, and firmer in sympathy with 3d advance in Liverpool. Meats were quiet, but stronger, with some export orders for the product of the coming winter; they were very firmly held. Pork was tame, but steadler. There was little demand for

the coming winter; they were very firmly held. Pork was tame, but steadier. There was little demand for the article; and the market looked as if it would have been weak but for the report of an advance of 10c in hogs at the Stock-Yards, with some excitement owing to continued small receipts. The returns summarized above do not indicate any such a falling off in the hog crop as has been talked of by some, but a higher corn market would warrant good prices for hogs.

MESS PORK—Advanced about 5c per bri for this month, while other deliveries were easier. The market closed at \$17.30 for round lots, seller September or spot; about \$16.30 seller October: \$12.70 seller November; and \$12.30 seller October: \$12.70 seller November; and \$12.30 seller October at \$16.30s lits; 4.00 bris seller November; and \$12.30s seller September at \$17.276;617.30; 750 bris seller October at \$16.30s lits; 4.00 bris seller November at \$12.50s leller 5, 12.50 bris seller the year at \$12.40s lits; 1.70 bris seller November at \$12.50s lits; 5; 1.00 bris seller September; \$1.50s lits; 5; 1.00 bris seller the year at \$1.30s lits; 5; 1.00 bris seller the year at \$1.30s lits; 5; 1.00 bris seller \$1.30s lits; 5; 1.00 bris seller \$1.30s lits; 5; 1.00s lits; 5 Short Shoul- L. & S. Short ribs. ders. clears. clears.

re was considerable ctober. No. 2 sold at

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—Was quoted as before. There was a good demand, a light supply, and a firm set of prices. Fine table butter is scarce and sells quick at the quoted prices. We repeat our list:

olying local consumers. Prices remain steady:

Napies walmus.
Brazils.
Pecans.
GREEN FRUITS- Were dull and weak, 2 weather being against holding fruit, and 1 arrived in bad order. Peaches were down grapes, piums, and pears were dull:
Peaches, per box or basket.
Plums, per basket.
Plums, per basket.
Pears, per box.
Grapes, per blb.
Apples, per bot.
Can apples.
Watermelons, per box.
California pears, per box.

Java... Mucha. Choice corn or sugar.
Prime corn or sugar.
Prime corn or sugar
Fair to good corn or sugar
Blackstrap.
Choice New Orleans molasses.
Prime do.
Fair do...
Common do...

Stough.

HiDES—Were quoted steady with a fair insulty.
The receipts are light. Assorted lots of light hides bring lbic. Quotations:
Green-cured hides, light, # lb. 10 Glec, Green-cured, heavy.
Damaged bides. 8 55
Calf, # lb. 15 Glb.
Dry-salted, # h 1296-155 LEAD-Contin Sheep peirs, wool estimated.

LEAD-Continues in good demand and steady at \$4.55 for car lots and \$5.00 per 100 ha at retail.

METALS AND TIN KER'S STOCK—Trade continues active. Tin plates are quoted firm, and most other staples are also called strong in price. Sheet iron is ceady at the recent advance. Quotations: Tin-plates, 10x14, IC. W box.

1.30

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC. W box.

1.30

Tin-plates, 10x3, IC. roofing.

1.50

Tin-plates, 30x3, IC. roofing.

merican plantaned fron, "B"..... merican do. "A" alvanized fron, Nos. 14 to 28..... ence wire. # B. NAILS—Were steady at \$1.25 rates.

orga.

Olls—Were unchanged. Trade continues fairly active, and the market maintains a firm tone for pearly all descriptions. Below are the quotations: Carbon, Elaine.

Carbon, ill degrees test.

Carbon, hillinon legal, 13 degrees test.

Do, Michigan and Wisconsin prime white Do, Michigan and Wisconsin prime white Do, Michigan and Wisconsin water white

140 640 pper notions, F B.
resthing copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz.
anished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz.
anished, cut to size
cet zinc, F B.
cet-ron, No. 28
cet-ron, No. 26 to 26.
cet-ron, No. 27

ports:
CATILE-Receipts the past week, 7.25 head; shipments, 1.34; steady; native shippers, Salbestinative stockers and feeders, \$2.40; a.31; native cown 1.75a,20; grass Texas, 1.75a,20; head; shipments, 4.46; nigher; choice, 54.50; \$3.00; light anipping and mixed packing, \$4.70; 4.00.

CINCINNATI. Sopt. 2.—HOGE-Firm; advanced Beommon, 4400-45; licht, 5400-430; packing, 44-13, jp. tuteber, 5.50-52. Receipts, 30; mitpinesis LUMBER.

LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 1—CATTLE—Receipts. 1.20; market quiet; demand and offerings light; good slippers, \$4.564.55; ad sold.

SHEEF AND LaMBS—Receipts, 1.500; market stead good demand for sheep; lambs shade ensier; fair to good wasten sheep, \$4.065.5; extr., \$4.20; common sl.056.5; western the property of the shade o

44.8545.W; number of common unsold.

St. LOUIS. Sept. 2.—CATTLE—Active and firm; export staters, 44.854.W; droves averaging 1.60 pounds brought 56.W; good to reline shipping, 44.654.W; droves interpring, 44.654.W; droves and heiters, existering grass Texans, 42.854.W; argain and heiters, existering grass Texans, 42.854.W; argain and heiters, existering grass Texans, 42.854.W; argain and heiters, existering despite, 1.80; alignments, 1.80; alignments, 1.80; alignments, 1.80.

Hous—Active and better: Yorkers, 46.054.B; mixed packing, 50.055 M; tutchers' to fancy, 3.254.M; heceipts, 7.80; alignments, 1.70. EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Sept. 2.—CATTLE Receipts to-day, 304 head of through and 63 of yard stocs. Total for three days, 156 through and 136 local; all sold out but one load of cows and helices; not elibingh business to establish prices.

HOGS-Receipts to-day, 235 head; total for three days, 256; Yorkers, &coust, Philadelphias, \$2.50, 10.18.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. ERPOOL, Sept. 2-11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s o. 2, 30 6d. z, w 6d. --Whest--Winter, No. 1, 2s 6d; No. 2, 8s 2d; No. 1, 2s; No. 2, 7s 6d; white, No. 1, 2s 6d; No. club; No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 4d. Corn-New

ONS-Pork, 67s. Lard, 43s 3d. OOL, Sept. 2.—COTTON-Firm at 7@71-16d 0 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; Amer . Si5.

IEADSTUFFS—Easier; California white wheat, 8

\$51; do club, 3s 46@9s 10; red Western apring, 7s

\$10d; red winter, 8s@8s 3d.

RD—American, 43s 3d.

TROLEUM—Redned—Si4d.

its Turpentine—36 6d. Don, Sept. 2.—Spirits Petroleum—668/4d 1, 76688/4d. Leed Oil—27 677 5s.

TS TURPENTINE—28 9d@27s.
TERP, Sept. 2.—PETBOLEUM—2341.
Dillowing were received by the Cl

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.
Special Dispatch to The Chicaco Tribuna.

W YORK, Sept. 2.—FLOUR—State and Western ed with increased urgency, and quoted throughneavy, in most instances showing a further deon extras, especially of winter wheat product, elie per lb. closing weak on a comparatively movement. The further break in wheat values ed decidedly against sellers; the better qualities uper and No. 2 were exceptionally strong, as not y, and wanted partly for shipment to provinces; sales reported of 16,300 bris of adea at \$3.7564.01 for poor to very choice, mostly \$864.00; 29,000 bris Minnesota and Wisconsin in lots at \$3.8564.00; for inferior to very choice, at \$4.0065.50; 550 bris winter wheat patent at these at \$5.0068.25, the latter for fancy, mostly 7869.50; very fancy brands quoted as high as asked. By unchanged and demand limited; is in lots, mainly inferior to choice super State, \$604.85; and very choice to fancy quoted at \$6.00.

AY-Demand fair and market firm.

TALDOW—Steady: fairly active; 84@67-18c.
TALDOW—Steady: fairly active; 84@67-18c.
TERRENTINE—Higher at \$35@57c.
\$1668—Demand fair and market firm; 184@18c.
\$1668—Demand fair and market firm; 184@18c.
\$1608—Steady: meets firm; 186.8.
\$16.80.
\$1608—\$1608—\$1608.
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PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA. Sept. 2.—FLOUR—Dull: Minnesoia extras, old, and recently ground, 44.7325.25; do clear 5.373/645.75; do straight, 8.574; do choice, 84.00 66.59; St. Louis, 84.00; spring patents, 87.0028.25. Rye Sour—Firmer, at 44.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Active but lower; No. 2 red, prompt shipment, 81.03, free on board; No. 2 red, prompt shipment, 81.03, free on board; No. 2 red, prompt shipment, 81.03, free on board; No. 2 red, prompt shipment, 81.03, free on board; No. 2 red, bid, 81.084 asked; November, 81.05b bid, 81.084 asked. Corn dulk high-mixed. 80652/cc; rejected, 513/4620; asl mixed. September, 513/2 bid, 51.054 asked; October, 52c bid, 52/4c asked; November, 52/4c bid, 52/4c asked. November, 52/4c bid, 52/4c bid, 52/4c asked. November, 52/4c bid, 52/4c asked. November, 52/4c bid, 52/4c bid, 52/4c asked. November, 52/4c bid, 52/4c bid, 52/4c asked. November, 52/4c bid, 52/4c

NEW ORLEANS. RLEANS, Sept. 2.—FLOUR-Strong; super-33.25; XX, \$4.0034.25; XXX, \$4.5034.75; high

-Dull, weak, and lower at 98-20.

-MEAL-Dull and lower at 92.25.

-Scarce and firm; choice, \$23.00.

ISIONS-Pork quiet but firm at \$16.25. Lard tierce, \$96-20; keg. \$96.0.

But meats quiet; pra, 60. Becon steady with a fair demand; pra, 60. Becon steady with a fair demand; pra, \$66-66; clear-rib, \$2,706-275; clear, \$10.00.

Sugar-cured, quiet but firm; canvased, \$96.00.

BALTIMORE.

g; A soft, 10%c

ST. LOUIS.

TOLEDO, Sept. 2.—GRAIN-Noon Board opened wheat dull and lower, closing firmer; No. 3 white Wabash, 915c; No. 2 red Wabash, 905, 915c; September, 915c; October, 95c; November, 95c; December, 975c; October, 95c; November, 95c; No. 2 and Wabash, 905c; rejected, 854c; No. 2 and Wabash, 905c; rejected, 854c; No. 2 and November, 95c; No. 2 white, 455c; No. 2 white, 455c; No. 2 and September, 455c; October, 455c; No. 2 and 15c; No. 2 at 255c; Closed: Amber Michigan, 945c; No. 2 red, spot and September, 955c; October, 955c; November, 955c; December, 955c; December, 97c.
RECKIPTS—Wheat, 142,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; cata, 30,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 39,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; cata,

No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.63; No. 1 Milwaukee, 91c, No. 2 do, 86c; September, 87/4c; October, 88/4c; No. 4 do nominal; rejected nominal. Corn quiet but steady; No. 2 at 38/4c. Oats higher; scarce; No. 2 at 38/4c, 1/2 at 38/4c. Hye higher; scarce; No. 1 at 18c. Barley firmer; scarce; No. 2 PROVISIONS—Firm; mess cock. spring, 5c.
PROFISIONS—Firm; mess pork, \$17.20 cash and September; \$15.50 October. Prime steam lard, \$7.36 cash and September; \$5.60 October.
Hogs—Steady at \$4.7565.10.
PRECEITS—Wheat to Buffalo, 48(c.
RECEITS—Flour, 7.000 bris; wheat, 19.000 bu; oats,

BOSTON.

BOSTON. Sept. 2.—FLOUR.—Light demand; Western superfine, 85.504.00; common extras, 84.0064.75; Wisconsin extras, 84.2065.25; Minnesota extras, 85.0067.00; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, 85.256.75; Indiana and Illinois, 85.256.00; St. Louis, 85.506.75; Indiana and Illinois, 85.256.00; Winter do, 84.0067.00 GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 556/605c. Oats dull; No. 1 and extra white, 556.85; No. 2 white, 45c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 40642c. Rye nominally unchanged.

BUTTER—Western hebites creameries, 276.30c; choice ladle packed, 256.25c; common to good, 176.20c.

EGGS—Western fresh, 16.616c.

EGGS—Western fresh, 16.616c.

EGGS—Western fresh, 16.616c.

EGGS—Western fresh, 16.616c. 500 bu. SHIPMENTS-Flour, 570 brls.

CINCINNATI.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal; \$16.00. Lard firmer at \$1.856.00. Bulk meats stronger at \$5.625/468.75. Bacon firm at 6%c, 9%c, 9%c. WhiskY—Steady at \$1.12. Buttres—Strong; choice Western Reserve, 186 20c; choice Central Ohio, 18618c. BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Sept. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and little here. Sales 5,000 bu No 2 Milwaukee at \$1.02. Small \$1.0354; September, \$1.0354; November, \$1.0554; Octo-ber, \$1.0554; No. 2 white. \$1.015 asked. lot white Michigan at \$1.00. Corn inactive; asking 154c; buyers 454c. Onts-Market bare. Rye-Market bare. Barley-Market bare. CANAL FREIGHTS-Firm; wheat, 6c; corn, 54c.

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 2.—GRAIN-The Price Current reports: Wheat E-Reckipts the past week, 22,891 bu; shipments, 131,040 bu; market firm; No. 2, cash, 894c; October, 794c; No. 3 cash, 724c; October, 794c; Corn—Receipts the past week, 12,001 bu; ship-ments, 8,786 bu; firmer; No. 2, cash, 274c; October,

DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 2.—FLOUB—Quiet. GRAIN—Wheat stendy: extra, \$1.00%; No. 1 white RECEIPPS—Wheat, \$1.000 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, \$6,000 bu.

PEORIA, Sept. 2.—GRAIN—Corn firm; high-mixed, 0940-00; mixed, 2940-00; mixed, 2940-00; mixed, 2940-00; no. 2 1734-078c.
HIGHWINES—Firm at \$1.11.

OSWEGO. DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Commission houses are doing a fair business, and the jobbing trade continues active. Cotton goods in steady demand, and prices unchanged. Prints in moderate request. Ginghams selling freely. Dress goods doing well. Men's wear woolens in light demand. Foreign goods in improved

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 2.—PETROLEUM—Unchanged;
Standard white, 110 test, 10c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 2.—PETROLEUM—Very quiet;
crude steady at \$1.0% at Parker's for shipment; refined \$%60%c, Philadelphia delivery.

TITTSPULLE, Pa. Sept. 2.—PETROLEUM—Opened
at \$%6c; highest, 50c; lowest, 8%0c; closed at \$%6c;
shipments, 35,82 bris; charters, 48,100; sales, 167,000

COTTON.

New Obleans, Sept. 2.—Corron—Dull and pasy; middling, 11½c; low middling, 10½c; good ordinary, 9½c; net receipts, 467 bales; gross, 1,383; sales, 700; stock, 34,005.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 2.—SPIRITS TURPEN

MARINE NEWS.

HOME GATHERINGS. DOCK NOTES. Yesterday was remarkable for duliness along the entire river line.
On Saturday, Capt. Job Hickman, of the tug

Red Jacket, who has been engaged here in tugging for thirty-five years, was refused a renewal of his license on the ground of color-blindness. Capt Hickman, after considerable labor and expense, yesterday succeeded in con-vincing Surgeon Miller that his assistant had been guilty of a grave blunder, and was granted

been guilty of a grave blunder, and was granted his usual papers.

The propeller Prussia, Capt. H. Zealand, arrived here from Montreal, evening before last, with a large excursion party. She will leave on her return to Montreal this evening.

Yesterday the tug Prindiville was in dry dock to receive a new shoe.

The Fred Wild was under seizure yesterday for non-payment of Captain's wages.

Grain freights were fairly active at former rates. Room was taken for 18,000 bushels wheat and 480,000 bushels corn. The Buffalo charters were schooners Pensaukee, Wells Burt, J. Couch, E. L. Coyne, Moonlight, L. Law; propellers Kershaw, Pridgeon, and Starucca, corn at 4½c; propeller Arabia, corn through and wheat at 5c. To Collingwood, schooner North Queen, corn through. To Sarnia, propeller Nashua, corn through.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

GLEANINGS.

The tug Golden Gate, owned by Captain Jackman, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$1,000 at Toronto on Tuesday morning.

On the 29th ult. William Perdue, of Kingston,

\$1,000 at Toronto on Tuesday morning.

On the 29th ult. William Perdue, of Kingston, was drowned off the propeller Zealand at Toledo.

Officials of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal have received definit instructions to close the gates to navigation the 15th of November.

David Robeson, Jr., of Port Huron, has sold to Archibald Muir, of the same port, five twenty-fourths of the schooner America for \$4.000. The vessel still halfs from Chicago.

Buffalo parties have purchased the tow-barge R. N. Rice for \$8,000 cash.

At 3 o'clock Monday morning a man named John Peterson fell from the deck of the propeller Passale as she was passing the Charity, Islands, Saginaw Bay, and drowned.

There was an insurance of \$14,500 on the burned steamer Marine City, distributed among the following companies: Orient Mutual, New York, \$1,000: Phoenix, \$4,000: Toledo Fire & Marine, \$2,500: Greenwich, New York, \$2,500; Union, Philadelphia, \$1,500; National Lloyds, \$1,500; Lamar, New York, \$1,500.

A contract has been awarded to the Port Huron Wrecking Company to recover the machinery of the propeller Jacob Bertschy, wrecked last season near Grindstone City. Work will be commenced immediately.

As the steam-barge William Cowie was about to leave Toledo on Saturday with a cargo of grain she became disabled on account of some trouble with her wheel or stern bearings, and was obliged to unload and go into dry-docky

LAKE PORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Arrivals—Schooners
J. G. Masten, C. K. Nims, Prince Alfred, John
Magee, R. L. Fryer, grain, Chicago.
Cleared—Propellers W. T. Graves, C. Huribut, W. H. Gratyick, schooners J. E. Noyes,

Hayes, J. W. Hannaford; barge J. H. Butler, Chicago.

Charters—Schooners William H. Rounds, A. B. Norris, and Mary Lyon, coal, Buffalo to Milwaukee, Re per ton; schooner Crawford, coal, Buffalo to Fort Huron, 40e per ton; schooner R. B. Hayes, bulk salt, hence to Chicago, 25e; schooner J. R. Noyes, railroad iron, Buffale to Chicago, at \$1 free; steam-barge William H. Gratwick and barges R. L. Fryer and Hannaford, coal, Black River to Milwaukee, at \$1 per ton free.

Canal freights—Firm at 6 cents on wheat and 5½ cents on corn to New York. Boatmen were asking an advance on corn at noon. Pine lumber at \$2.50 per thousand feet to Albany, and \$3.25 to New York: staves to New York at \$1.50 per ton. Canal shipments, 29,000.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 2.—Arrived—Propellers Japan, Duiuth; schooners H. J. Webb, Sophia Minch, George H. Warmington, Escanaba, ore. Cleared—Propellers Potomac, Newburg, H. L. Worthington, Chicago.

Charters—Propellers Swain, ore, Escanaba to Ashtabula, p. t.; schooner Maxwell, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland to Milwaukee, \$1 free; schooner B. Gerlach, Flux, Kelly Island to Milwaukee, \$1 free; schooner B. Gerlach, Flux, Kelly Island to St. Joseph, \$1.50 free; S. H. Kimball, stone, Kelly Island to Marquette, \$5 per cord free; propeller Huribut and schooners Rutter, C. K. Nims, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, \$1 free; John Jowett, coal, Black River to Detroit, 50e; Wave Crest, block stone, Cleveland to Toronto, p. t.; Russia, coal, Cleveland to Port Stanley, p. t.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 2.—Passed down—Propellers Japan, Montana, Granite State, Alaska Empire, Scotia, Delaware; steam-barges Howard and barges, Sparta and consorts schrs S. V. R. Watson, D. Stewart, Mary Hattie S. J. Tilden.

Passed up—Propeilers James Fisk, Jr., Commodore, Pacific, Portage; steam-barges Glasgow and barges, East Saginaw and barges, Bay City and barges, George L., Colwell and barges, R. J. Hackett, A. Everett, Salina and barges; schooners William Young, E. P. Beals, Chris Grover, Nellie Redington, S. L. Watson, Lewis Ross, St. Lawrence, Hyderabad.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Disaster to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Sept. 2.—Passed down—Schooners Grantham, Chicago to Kingston, corn; G. M. Neelon, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; J. R. Benson, Chicago to Kingston, corn; J. H. Brock, Chicago to Garden Island, walnut timber; Silgo, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; propellers Argyle, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo; California, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo; Chicago to Montr

MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 2.—Charles Reitz, of Chicago, has purchased the barge Agnes L. Poster from the Inter-Ocean Transportation Company for \$4,500. for \$4,500.
Arrivals—Steam-barge Ballentine; school
A. B. Moore, Comanche, Canton, and Falmou
The tug Starke Brothers left here to night
Chicago with the schooner Moonlight.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribu MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 2.—Passed India. India.
Arrived—Schooner Trinidad.
Cleared—Propeller Chamberlain; schooner
Shawnee, Senator, Martin, J. F. Card,
Kingfist
er, H. Folger: tug W. B. Castle; schooner
Fannie Neils, F. Cleightod, Monguagon.

Fannie Neils, F. Cleighton, Monguagon.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 2.—Arrived—Propeller W. L. Brown; schooners Kate Winslow, Westly, Penokee, T. H. Bawkerd, J. G. Haughton, H. A. Kent, J. E. Gilmore.

Cleared—Propeller Coffinberry; schooners Clara Parker, G. D. Russell, H. P. Brown, Thomas Quayle, T. W. Ferry, Fleetwing.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERE, Pa., Sept. 2.—Entered—Schooner Wins
low, ore, Milwaukee; propeller Philadelphia
grain, Chicago.

Cleared—Propeller Wissahickon, merchandise PORT HURON. PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 2.—Passed up—Propellers Padific, Portage.
Down—Propellers Empire, Wocoken; schooners Guide, Pfeister.
Wind south, gentle; weather cloudy and rainy.

DULUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 2.—Arrived.—Prope Manistee.

J. T. Whiting; schooner Guiding Departed.—Propeller Manistee.

Departed—Propeller Manistee.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Schr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Avon, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menoninee, towing.
Prop Avon, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menoninee, towing.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Rosenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Rosenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop T. S. Faxon, South Haven, sundries.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop H. S. Sill, Racine, towing.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop John Pridgeon, Jr., Miwaukee, light.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Trader, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Trader, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Joseph L. Hurd, Duluth, sundries.
Prop Joseph L. Hurd, Duluth, sundries.
Prop Bismarck, Menekaunee, towing.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, light.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, fron-ore.
Schr George L. Wrenn, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Butcher Boy, Mariuette, lumber.
Schr Butcher Boy, Mariuette, lumber.
Schr B. H. Howiett, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr E. E. Thompson, Menominee, lumber.
Schr E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Pulaski, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Hungarian, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Albatross, St. Catherines, light.
Schr Marinette, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr Albatross, St. Catherines, light.
Schr Menie Gene Bay, sundries.
Schr Albatross, St. Catherines, light.
Schr Albatross, St. Catherines, light.
Schr Albatross, St. Catherines, light.
Schr Menies and Haven, Ludmyton, wood.
Schr Honaldson, Ashtabula, coal.
Schr Acabia, Peak's Bay, cedar posts.
Schr AC. L. Johnson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Acabia, Peak's Bay, cedar p PORT OF CHICAGO.

ACTUAL SAILINGS. Schr M. Capron, Manistee. Schr White Oak, Ludington. Schr Planet, Menominee. Schr Sonora, Menominee. Schr Lone Star, Marinette. Schr Sonora, Menomines.
Schr Schor Star, Marinette.
Schr America, Sturgeon Bay,
Schr Nassau, Escanaba,
Schr Joses, Muskegon,
Schr Coaster, Ahnapee.
Schr L. J. Clark, Cheborgan,
Schr E. E. Tyson, Menekaunee.
Schr B. Stephenson, Menekaunee.
Schr Menekaunee, Menekaunee.
Schr Menekaunee, Menekaunee.
Schr D. A. Weils, Escanaba,
Schr L. Van Valkenburgh, Sturgeon Bay.
Schr Ford River, Ford River.
Schr Contest, Muskegon.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Muskegon.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Muskegon.
Prop B. G. Peters, Manistee.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon.
Schr Trueman Moss, Manistee.
Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven.
Schr Hungurian, Charlevoix.
Schr Hungurian, Charlevoix.
Schr Felicitous, Frankfort.

Schr Hungarian, Charlevoix,
Schr L. McDonald, Manistee,
Schr Felicitous, Frankfort.
Schr Stafford, Muskegon.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon.
Prop Mike Groh, Muskegon.
Prop Mike Groh, Muskegon.
Prop Trader, Muskegon.
Prop Trader, Muskegon.
Schr Howlett, Muskegon.
Schr Howlett, Muskegon.
Schr Ada Medora, Escanaba.
Schr L. Pratt, Ludington.
Schr Regulator, Montague.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.
Prop Brunswick, Menekaunee, towing.
Prop Brunswick, Menekaunee, towing.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Meliam Edwards, Buffalo, 32,000 bu type.
Schr O. M. Bond, Buffalo, 21,000 bu fax-seed.
Prop W. L. Wetmore, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn.
Schr E. L. Coyne, Buffalo, 34,000 bu corn.
Schr Brunette, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn.
Schr St. Louis, Buffalo, 18,000 bu wheat, 575 bris
flour, and sundries.
Schr Northern Queen, Collingwood, 17,500 bu
corn, 50 bris pork, and sundries.
Schr Nashua, Cleveland, 12,500 bu corn, 300 bris
poork, and sundries.
Schr Grodon Campbell, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn,

As soon as the public learns that the Shakers' Sarsaparilla is the genuine Shaker medicine prepared from roots, herbs, and berries, grown, selected, and prepared by the Canterbury Shakers, Shaker Village, N.H., they will take it in preference to all others, such is their regard for the character of the United Brothren.

Two Curious Stories About an Old Scandal.

Colfax-Patterson-The Cunning Intrigue df Oakes Ames. From Our Dien Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—The Demo-

cratic Campaign Committee has published its book, and has devoted much space to the Credit-Mobilier story. The chapter on this subject is one of envenomed malice, and is statements and conclusions are in great measure untrue. The marvelous story of the Credit Mobilier will perhaps never be told; but, as time passes, as the passions of the hour subside, it becomes more apparent to those who have given the subject the closest attention, that the great rascal in this whole business was Oakes Ames; and that he presumed upon his age and supposed character to impose his rascalities upon honest men. The grave now covers Oakes for the recent attempted defense of him is unsatisfactory. The necessities of politics ought not to make the grave a rifle-pit; but justice to the living makes it often necessary to speak ill of the dead, Pagan and Christian maxims to the contrary. The American public has not forgotten that

related to the alles ed payment to of that famous check for \$1,200. Doubtless few ever knew, and fewer still remember, that, long after the event, a gentleman who had been lying at death's door in a foreign country with a dangerous fever, upon his recovery and return home volunteered the statement that he saw Oakes Ames collect from the Sergeant-at-Arms a cheek which read, "Pay to S. C. or bearer \$1,200, for ralue received .- Oakes Ames "; that he reered distinctly the denominations of the bills in which the payment was made; and that his remembrance of this fact coincided exactly with the testimony of Dillon, the cashier of the Sergeaut-at-Arms, who made the payment. This gentleman was a

made the payment. This gentleman was a MR. DREW, who was himself counsel for Oakes Ames, and who was intimately familiar with the latter's idiosyncrasies, and with his business habits and matters. The statement of Mr. Drew very clearly puts Oakes Ames in the wrong, and shows that he testified to that, in this case at least, which could not have been true. He has been often impeached in many other respects. Years ago I told the story, and, since the Democrats are bound to call public attention back to those old days, the story is not without pertinency and interest now. Mr. Drew said in substance, and I repeat it almost in the language of ten years ago:

guage of ten years ago:

THE STORY.

He, Mr. Drew, had for a long time been in the employ of the United States Government in a legal capacity, and had been absent in Europe for most of the time for the year of the Credit-Mobilier excitement, in the investigation of certain revenue matters on behalf of the Treasury Department. Constantly occupied in these investigations in Europe, and spending most of his time in travel, he had little opportunity to keep abreast with the rapid current of public affairs in America; and it was not until midwinter, when the Credit-Mobilier investigation was at its hight, that, in the City of Paris, France, his attention was first called to the scandalous excitement at home. It then seemed to him, at that distance, little else than one of the momentary soasms of political excitement which are of such frequent occurrence in our public history. One day, during a visit at the house of Mr. E. B. Washburne, our Minister to France, while casually conversing ister to France, while casually conversing upon the news from home and the assaults upon Mr. Colfax, Mr. Drew stated to Mr. Washburne that Mr. Colfax had become

Washburne that Mr. Colfax had become
A VICTIM OF A MALICIOUS FALSE STATEMENT,
the effects of which, however, he did not suppose would be important. Mr. Washburne, who, in his diplomatic capacity, was more thoroughly familiar with affairs at home, said that any testimony which would confirm such a statement would, at that time, be of most vital importance to Mr. Colfax; whereupon Mr. Drew, in an informal way, stated to Mr. Washburne that he (Drew) knew that Oakes Ames received the money for that check, because he received it in his (Drew's) own presence. Mr. Washburne advised Mr. Drew immediately to communicate the fact to Mr. Colfax; but, not being able then to return to America without serious inconvenience to his own interests and without detriment to the Government, he concluded to say nothing upon the subject until his return to Washington. He did not arrive here until Congress had adjourned. The Credit-Mobilier investigation had then ended. The tide of scandal was at its hight. The op position press was earnest in its denunciations of Mr. Colfax, comparing him to a whitened sepulchre. "Liberal" newspapers were filled with pharisaical editorials upon the subject of the fall of the Christian statesman.

IT WAS THEN TOO LATE for the testimony of Mr. Drew to be of value A VICTIM OF A MALICIOUS FALSE STATE-IT WAS THEN TOO LATE

for the testimony of Mr. Drew to be of value to Mr. Colfax. Mr. Drew maintained that his silence was maintained for two reasons: First, to enable him to find one missing link of the chain; and, second, to allow the heated passions of the hour to subside.

During the winter-session of Congress in 1868, Mr. Drew was the attorney of Mr. Oakes Ames in some legal matters, and at intervals called upon him at his seat in the House. One time, in June, he called upon him, sent in his card, and was invited in from the lobby by Mr. Ames. Mr. Ames, coming up to him, greeted him with the usual salutation, and, taking him by the arm, led him toward the door of the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Ames then asked to be excused for a moment, and, interrupting a rapid conversation upon business matters, retired to his seat. He was gone long enough to have drawn a check or written a memorandum. gone long enough to have drawn a check or written a memorandum, and returned to Mr.

NITH A PIECE OF PAPER IN HIS HAND.

Oakes Ames, notwithstanding his apparently stolid habit, had a very active mind, and his mental activity occasionally manifested itself in the form of physical nervousness. He had a peculiar habit, which was frequently noticed from the galleries, of holding a piece of paper in his left hand, and drawing it through the thumb and fore-finger of his right hand from left to right. He treated the piece of paper which he held in his hand at that time in that way. Mr. Ames proceeded to the cashier's counter, and, leaning upon his elbow while facing the desk, inclined his head toward Mr. Drew, who is a much shorter man, and who stood upon his right. While in this attitude, Oakes Ames held this slip of paper, which Mr. Drew then perceived to be a check, with its face toward both of them, and drew it through the thumb and-forefinger of his right hand. Mr. Drew then could not avoid seeing the eatire face of the check, and he remembers everything distinctly except the date. He read the words clearly:

"PAY TO S. C. OR BEARER \$1,200, FOR VALUE WITH A PIECE OF PAPER IN HIS HAND.

"PAY TO S. C. OR BEARER \$1,200, FOR VALUE RECEIVED.—OAKES AMES." "PAY TO S. C. OR BEARER \$1,200, FOR VALUE RECKIVED.—OAKES AMES."

The first thought that occurred to him, as he stated, was, "What the devil does 'S. C.' mean?" The peculiar nature of the check, and the fact that the initials were entered in it, while the majority of the face was blank, was a chromstance which impressed itself very strongly upon his memory. The curious impression which this left upon the mind of Mr. Drew was confirmed by some developments in a severe fit of illness which he had directly afterward. In that 10 ness he was frequently in delirium, and 4 uring the course of the fever, as his percicians and attendants will testify. Mr. Drew constantly said to himself. "Who'n the devil is 'S. C.'?"

The money was paid to Mr. Ames by the paying-teller in four bills. Three of these bills Mr. Drew distinctly saw. One of them was of the denomination of \$500, and two others were of the denomination of \$500 each. Of the fourth bill he could not distinguish the amount. His testimony as to the denomination of the bills corresponds with the sworn statement of the paying-teller, Mr. Dillon.

Mr. Ames then started with Mr. Drew for the door of the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and, turning to a gentleman unknown to Mr. Drew, who was sitting in a chair near the door,

MR. AMES GAVE RIM THE MONEY which he had just drawn. Mr. Ames then entered into a conversation with this stran-

MR. AMES GAVE HIM THE MONEY
which he had just drawn. Mr. Ames then
entered into a conversation with this stranger, a few snatches of which Mr. Drew
caught. He distinctly remembers that the
conversation related to the Mansfield cotton
cases at New Orleans, in which Mr. Drew
himself was subsequently employed by Mr.
Ames as counsel. The matter had entirely

passed from the memory of Mr. Drew, until it was called to his mind by the newspaper accounts of the investigation, which he read while in Paris, shortly before the interview with Mr. Washburne. These circumstances then came vividly back to mind. Two things upon his return here Mr. Drew found to be lacking to make his evidence complete: One was the specification of the date. He was certain that it was in the early part of the summer of that year. Mr. Drew, like his elient, Mr. Oakes Ames, also kept

client, Mr. Oakes Ames, also kept

A LITTLE MEMORANDUM-BOOK.

In this memorandhm-book he was accustomed to enter a private record of his professional services. He has found that book. In the record of June for that year there are three entries of visits to the Capitol, when he called upon Mr. Ames in his capacity as counsel. One was early in June, and two others were on the 20th and 22d of that month. The memorandum of the fore part of June shows that that visit was on different business. The memoranda of the 20th and 22d of June show that one of these dates was the day when he saw Mr. Ames together with the gentleman who discussed the merits of the Mansfield cotton cases. He is not able to swear positively on which of those days the check was paid, but he is willing to make oath that a check payable to "S. C. or bearer" was on one of those days paid by the paying-teller of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives to Mr. Oakes Ames himself.

PATTERSON, OF NEW HAMPSHIEE.

rfor the recent attempted defense of him is insatisfactory. The necessities of politics ught not to make the grave a rifle-pit; out justice to the living makes it often ecessary to speak ill of the dead, ragan and Christian maxims to the contrary. The American public has not forgotten that ensation of the Credit-Mobilier days which elated to the alleked payment to schuyter collect to the alleked payment to schuyter collect to the alleked payment to schuyter collect to the alleked payment to sew ever knew, and fewer still remember, and, long after the event, a gentleman who ad been lying at death's door in a foreign ountry with a dangerous fever, upon his ecovery and return home volunteered the tatement that he saw Oakes Ames collect from the Sergeant-at-Arms a check which PATTERSON, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

hend or believe it, any more than the American public seem generally to have done But there certainly can be no object now, as there never has been, in my making any statements which are contrary to the truth. When I went to Congress I was comparatively a poor man,—having been able, in my professional life, to save but a few thousand dollars. It came to my lot to my lot to

SIT BY THE SIDE OF OAKES AMES.

He had the habit that perhaps all the men of his type have, who have worked their way from the forge or the shop to great wealth and commanding commercial positions. He was accustomed to regard professional men and political persons generally with something of pity, and perhaps of contempt. The god which he worshiped was money. He had been eminently successful in this respect. The age in which he lived had laid down the proposition that the possession of money is the token of success. A man seemed to him to be an object of pity or patronage who had devoted his years to intellectual culture, or to pursuits tending to elevate humanity and who had neglected to make money. It was not uncommon with many men of my position, in a chaffing way, to say to him, "Well, Ames, you old Crosus, why don't you help to make us poor fellows rich?" Ames would invariably smile, and say that the time might come. His whole action, at all such times, indicates his deliberate method. When I got to the Senate, Oakes Ames came around one day and said: "Well, Patterson, SIT BY THE SIDE OF OAKES AMES.

I CAN MAKE SOME MONEY FOR YOU NOW. I CAN MAKE SOME MONEY FOR YOU NOW."
We had been talking some days before about the purchase of some Union Pacific bonds, and Ames said that, if I could raise him \$3,000, he would double it for me. I had \$1,500 due me on account of salary at the office of the Segeant-at-Arms of the Senate. This I drew. I borrowed \$1,500 more, and gave the \$3,000 as obtained to Oakes Ames, who handed me a paper, which I signed. I never read the paper. I had never been accustomed to business habits, any way, and supposed Mr. Ames at that time to be a man of perfect integrity, as everybody did, and willing to help a person without injuring him. I signed the paper, and handed it to him,

AND NEVER READ IT.

I supposed it was a receipt for the Union Pacific bonds, as I stated at my first examination, and I supposed so until Ames produced the receipt in the Senate committee room. And no man could have been more horrified or paralyzed when I saw that receipt was produced, showing that he had received so much for so much Credit-Mobilier stock. My subsequent action after signing this receipt confirms this statement; for no man could have acted as I did except he supposed he had no Credit-Mobiler stock, or else was a natural-born fool. Some or else was a natural-born fool. Some time after that, Mr. E. B. Washburne had called the attention of Congress to the character of Credit-Mobilier stock, and the suit in Pennsylvania had created some scandal in regard to it. About this time I was oblighed to go before the Legislavires was obliged to go before the Legisluture in New Hampshire, and I was informed that, in the caucus, Mr. E. H. Rellins, my opponent, would charge that I owned Credit-Mobilier stock. So positive was I that

I DID NOT OWN ANY SUCH STOCK
that I went to the cancus, and to Mr. Rollins'
face denied the charge, and challenged him
to prove ft. Subsequently Oakes Ames wrote
that peculiar double-and-twisted letter, in
which he practically stated that I did no
own that stock. And that is all there is of it.
Oakes Ames, as I thought, in a friendly way
offered me the advantagres which his wealth
and commercial knowledge gave him to
make some money in a perfectly legitimate and honest way. I availed myself
of his good offices, and had such trust in his
integrity, and confidence in the excellent
business judgment which had made himself
so large a fortune, that I not only did not examine into the character of the securities he
offered me, but supposed I purchased a different stock from that which I received.
That is the position which I all along have
taken; and I DID NOT OWN ANY SUCH STOCK

THAT IS THE GOD'S TRUTH."

This is the story that Patterson has always told to his friends. With political doors closed to him, and his career turned in another direction, he lacks the motive for perpetuating a falsehood. May it not be that Oakes Ames used the initials in all these Credit-Mobilier cases for memorandum pur-Credit-Mobilier cases for memorandum pur poses in his suit with McComb? E. B. W.

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